

EFFECTIVENESS OF AERIAL BOMBS IN WARFARE SHOWN

Recent Tests of the Virginia Capes Convincing Even to Those Skeptical Regarding Defensive Power of Aircraft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Without waiting for the publication of the official report of the Navy Department, the results of tests just concluded off the Virginia Capes to ascertain primarily the material damage that aircraft could inflict on surface craft, army and navy officers of the line, and particularly the representatives of the flying service, share with other observers of the experiments the general belief that the tests have done more than anything else since the conclusion of the world war to emphasize the importance of aircraft as a defensive and offensive weapon.

In every single instance the air service of the army and the navy accomplished what they set out to do. All the former German vessels, from the U-117, sunk with a 165-pound bomb, to the dreadnaught Ostfriesland, destroyed through the explosion of a 500-pound bomb alongside of her, sank in record time. On every occasion the aircraft found their mark and proved as conclusively their capacity to inflict the maximum of material damage, as they proved their ability to find the target 100 miles from the shore.

Meat Issue Revived. One immediate result of success of the aircraft in the tests will be the removal of the fight that has raged throughout this session of Congress over the continuation of the 1916 naval program. The ease with which the Ostfriesland, a heavily armed warship, was sunk by a bomb which did not strike, but which exploded with more than the effectiveness of a torpedo in close proximity to her, leaves no doubt in the minds of observers that, had the same caliber bomb landed beside the United States flagship Pennsylvania, many who believed that the battleship could withstand aircraft attack are forced to reconsider their position.

In the House of Representatives there is a strong sentiment against going ahead with the construction of all the ships now on the ways. The leaders of the Appropriations Committee and many of the rank and file of the membership showed their attitude when only the strongest argument and Administration pressure induced them to vote the current appropriation for ship construction of \$90,000,000. The big navy men in the Senate, including Miles Poindexter, acting chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, declare on the other hand, that the Senate will never consent to a cessation in the construction program, since the submarine destruction of the Ostfriesland is said to have lost him seven-tenth supporters, who now freely admit that the sinking of a 24,000-ton battleship by a 225,000-ton submarine is something they cannot neglect in the formulation of future policies.

Future Policy Clouded. The doubt is particularly strong as to the efficacy of six battle cruisers now being constructed at a cost of more than \$40,000,000 each. The ships are designed to eclipse anything existing in floating craft. They

are almost as big as the super-ocean liners of the Leviathan type, thus presenting an unprecedented target to attack. Their advantage lies in their enormous power plants, which are designed to drive them at a speed of 32 knots an hour, 10 knots faster than the present American dreadnaught can travel.

To attain this speed their protection has been reduced from 12 inches, as provided for the newest battleships, to about six inches. Their defensive strength lies in the superior range of their guns and their great speed and maneuvering ability. The sinking of a battleship with air bombs has raised a very serious question as to the advantage of an extra 10-knot speed as against aircraft flying at 100 or more knots per hour. In the light of the Ostfriesland's sinking, there can remain no shadow of doubt as to the ability of the airplanes to sink one of these battle cruisers if they can land bombs alongside it.

Carrier Instead of Dreadnaught

There is now pending on the House calendar a bill providing for construction of an aircraft carrier, to cost \$26,000,000. The House balked at this allowance in the current appropriation bill on the general ground of refusing to extend the 1916 building program in any respect. The tests just completed have greatly increased the sentiment in favor of this aircraft carrier, but they have in no sense increased the willingness to swell the total of naval construction costs.

When the aircraft carrier bill comes up, a motion will be made to substitute this ship for the Massachusetts, the last of the dreadnaughts laid down, and this substitution will almost certainly be approved by the House. The great question, so far as the House is concerned, is whether the matter will stop with the discontinuance of the construction of only one of the ships now building.

The possibility of this discontinuance of construction of dreadnaughts is furthered by the fact that progress on several ships this year has already been stopped by the shortage of appropriation. Work has already been called off on the Iowa, which is 19 per cent completed at the Newport News Shipyard, and the Massachusetts, which has barely been started by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at Fore River. Work on four other ships, the South Dakota, Indiana, Montana, and North Carolina, all of which are under 25 per cent of completion, has been reduced to the absolute minimum.

Policy of Advance Contract

The policy of the Navy has been to get all of the ships authorized under way in the belief that, once started, Congress could not discontinue them. Fabrication of materials has gone ahead for all of the vessels. For example, for the Massachusetts, which is only nine-tenths of 1 per cent complete, more than \$5,000,000 worth of materials have been contracted for. It is estimated that the discontinuance of this vessel would cost the government \$7,000,000. Of the total cost of the ships building, approximately \$1,000,000,000, only about half, has been appropriated.

In this great program of construction it is to be found the cause of the intense antagonism of the high ranking naval officers to aircraft or any other new device that seems to threaten the future of the dreadnaught. A great battleship fleet such as is now being built has been the dream of the naval constructors for years. The work on the Ostfriesland was accomplished by a group of mere boys, supplied with scant funds and with equipment in considerable part of their own design and manufacture. They had never before dropped 2000-pound bombs on actual ships, they had never before carried one of these pellets 60 miles to sea as they did in this instance. They were one, working with the knowledge that they had the whole ruling group of the government against them, and they were engaged in a gamble with their own personal fortunes.

JOINT CONTROL IN BRITISH COAL MINES

Not Only Are Workers to Have Equal Control With Owners but Profit-Sharing Plan May Greatly Increase the Output

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Mining Industry Act of 1920, which last year met with unqualified denunciation at the hands of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, has now been accepted, and is being put into working order with the least possible delay. This change of front, the Christian Science Monitor was informed by an authority who played an important role in the settlement of the recent dispute, has great significance, for it means nothing less than the establishment of a definite and permanent settlement in the country's most vital industry.

The act is divided into three parts, of which part two is undoubtedly the kernel, for it lays down the manner in which the future management of the mines shall be carried on, and includes the establishment of pit and district committees, area boards and a national board, the establishment of which was fought by the miners most bitterly in the greatest dispute the country has ever known.

Each committee will be composed of equal numbers of workers and owners' representatives, a condition which also applies to the national board, and it was pointed out that such latitude is embodied within the act, that to all intents and purposes it amounts to the management of the mines, with every question relating thereto, being divided equally between the owners and workers—a condition that exists in no other industry of any importance in the country.

Future Striker Unlikely

The miners having accepted the act, it must be put into force before August 16 of this year, or by virtue of the terms embodied therein, it would automatically lapse on that date. Both owners and men are now devoting every effort to bringing the committees into being, before the time expires, and there can be little doubt this will be duly accomplished.

When these various boards and committees are formed it would simply mean that the men have absolutely equal control of the mines with the owners, and a most notable step will have been taken to render future strikes practically impossible.

This scheme of joint management, combined with the profit-sharing plan adopted at the recent settlement whereby the men receive 87 per cent of the profits, will undoubtedly result in a greatly improved output from the mines with reduced cost and consequently cheaper coal for the nation's industries.

How soon this example will be followed by other industries in England and other countries, it is as yet impossible to say, but it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that, immediately following the demonstration of the smooth working of the Mining Industry Act, the men of other industries of national importance will wish to apply the same idea to their own body of workers.

Another important step that the act includes is the penny per ton levy that will go toward a betterment fund for improving the living and working conditions of the miners, mainly as regards facilities for baths and drying accommodations as the pits. In no case is the money thus raised to go to repairs of dwelling houses, which means that none of this fund can be touched by the owners of miners cottages, but it must all be applied to the betterment of conditions. A close watch is to be kept on this fund, and the Auditor-General is to certify and report on the same yearly.

Even though the act had not been adopted provisions have been made for the betterment fund to be maintained, as by its application it is hoped to do away with many outstanding grievances that have in the past contributed to discontent in the coal fields.

Employment Increasing

In conclusion, it was stated by this authority, that within six weeks almost all the mines in Great Britain will again be working, and the output will be reaching normal. Though as yet there have been no figures issued, it is known that up to the present the amount of coal raised has been satisfactory and has clearly shown that both the owners and miners are now throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the work of reaching the maximum output in the near future. Since the settlement of the coal stoppage, unemployment returns are available for three weeks showing gratifying results. Although the total unemployed on the registers of the employment exchanges still exceeds 2,000,000 by 20,000, the first week, after a settlement was reached showed a reduction of 900,000, the second week recorded 50,000 and in the third week over 100,000 found employment.

PORTO RICO GOVERNOR SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—E. Mont Reilly, new Governor of Porto Rico, sailed on Saturday for San Juan, saying that he favored statehood for Porto Rico and was opposed to the United States granting the islanders independence.

NEWS SUMMARY

A way back from threatened international bankruptcy to economic rehabilitation is offered in the hope which the Washington disarmament conference holds out of eliminating the billions of dollars now spent on war preparations. Senator Cauger says that last year 93 per cent of all Washington appropriations were for war, past or anticipated. In 1920 the great powers to be present at the conference spent \$6,000,000,000 over the entire debt borrowed from the United States to prosecute the war.

Nine steamships chartered to the United States Steamship Company, seized by the Shipping Board for an alleged failure in paying rentals to the board, amounting to \$400,000, will probably become the subject of legal action by the company, whose president alleges an attempt to drive the American flag from the seas. This charge is denied by the board officials who declare the seizure was made in following the new Lasker plan to run the board's business as a private enterprise would be run.

The welfare of the motion picture industry, as far as it can be promoted by helpful and constructive criticism, will be considered by Mrs. E. H. Moser, newly appointed member of the New York Censorship Board, in addition to the protection of public morals. Mrs. Moser says that the regulation of motion picture titles, posters and advertisements will probably receive the attention of the commission also.

That the wishes of the liquor element are being carried out in the delay of the prohibition enforcement bill in the United States Senate, is the view taken by proponents of the measure. This delay is encouraging lawlessness, according to the general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

It is stated that the generally accepted estimate of the result of the recent bombing tests off the Virginia Capes, without reference to the forthcoming official report dealing with the subject, is that the aeroplanes have proved its effectiveness as an instrument of offense and defense, and that the showing made is bound to have its effect upon the future construction program of the navy.

The shale oil mining industry in the United States, although that supply here is richer than in Scottish shales, now being worked, will not soon supplant petroleum, according to a statement of the United States Bureau of Mines. The industry will grow up from local efforts in favorable places, the statement forecasts, as the country's petroleum deposits are exhausted.

Great Britain's terms to Ireland are characterized as "flagrantly generous." They provide for acceptance of any scheme for the future government of the island upon which the North and South may agree, provided only that the scheme does not affect the military or strategic safety of the whole United Kingdom. The financial question Mr. Lloyd George is prepared to deal with most generously, but should the negotiators be unable to agree, the Cabinet is ready to submit the question to arbitration. On the whole the negotiations are regarded as being extremely promising.

Germany has replied to France's request for permission to transport troops to Upper Silesia. She maintains that the request must come from all the Allies and not from a single ally. If France persists, it is said, complications may ensue.

Conversations are proceeding between France and England on the recent Franco-German negotiations for the payment of reparations in kind.

Great significance is attached in Britain to the Mining Industry Act, which is now being put into working order. To all intents and purposes it divides the management of the mines, with every question relating thereto, equally between the owners and workers. The arrangement it believed to render future strikes practically impossible.

Parliament at Westminster is in a complacent mood. Even the Irish developments fail to excite the members, who feel that the end of the negotiations will see peace restored in Ireland. The chief whips addressed a letter to their supporters, begging them to be regular in their attendance. Despite this, the government was defeated on an amendment to the finance bill, as a result of which the earnings of cooperative societies will be exempt from the profits tax.

In Madrid a Council of Ministers has been held to devise measures to deal with the serious situation that has arisen in Morocco. There the Spanish troops suffered a reverse at the hands of rebellious Moors near Melilla.

No doubt is now entertained about the position of the Bonomi Cabinet in Italy. Mr. Bonomi's statement that he would restore state authority at all costs resulted in the Fascists and Socialists voting against the government, but from the Nationalists, Roman Catholics and Liberals the Premier obtained a majority of 158.

INCOME TAX RETURN FIGURES INCREASING

New Record for the American Taxpayer Now Is Shown by Comparative Statistics—Revision of Schedules Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. In spite of the gradual business depression of the country since the war, comparative statistics of personal income tax returns submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, reveal that the returns filed for the year ended December 31, 1919, set a new record for the American taxpayer.

The number of personal returns filed during that period was 5,332,560. The total amount of net income reported by these incomes was \$19,569,491,448, and the tax (normal tax and surtax) amounted to \$1,269,630,104, according to the official estimates.

As compared with 1918, the closing year of the war, the figures for 1919 show a growth of 907,646 in the number of returns filed and an increase in the total net income reported amounting to \$3,954,855,093. There is likewise an increase of \$141,908,269 in the total tax.

The average net income per return for 1919 was \$3,724.05, the average amount of tax \$238.08, and the average rate 6.39 per cent.

Mellon Figures as Basis

Income tax figures are of particular interest to the revenue experts at the Capitol at this time, owing to the fact that the House Ways and Means Committee commences tomorrow its formal work of framing the Administration's tax revision bill, using as a working basis an estimate of \$4,000,000,000 made by A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as the government's needs for the next fiscal year.

Revision of the income tax schedules is one of the proposals upon which the Ways and Means Committee is deliberating. With revised tax legislation in immediate prospect, Commissioner Blair issued a statement warning the public against fake income tax experts and advisers. Acceptance of their advice, he warns, may eventually lead the taxpayer into difficulties with the government. Mr. Blair indicated that fake agents would be dealt with severely.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, he announced, has been compelled to take measures during the last month to distinguish between 30 and 40 attorneys and agents from practice before the Treasury Department for various reasons.

Examination of the bureau's figures show that the proportion of persons filing returns for 1919 as related to the entire population of the United States subject to the federal income tax was 5.03 per cent. The per capita net income reported was \$187.32 and the per capita income tax was \$11.98.

The number of persons filing returns on salaries from \$1000 to \$2000 totaled 1,924,872. From \$2000 to \$3000 the number was 1,569,741. From \$3000 to \$5000 the total was 1,180,488. From \$5000 to \$10,000 it was 438,851; from \$10,000 to \$25,000, 162,485; from \$25,000 to \$50,000, 37,477; from \$50,000 to \$100,000, 13,326; from \$100,000 to \$150,000, 2953; from \$150,000 to \$200,000, 1855; from \$200,000 to \$500,000, 425; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 189, and \$1,000,000 and over the number was 65.

In 1918 there were 67 persons who filed returns on \$1,000,000 and over, while in 1917 it was 141 and in 1916 the number had soared to 206. In 1918 a total of 1,516,838 persons filed returns on salaries in the \$1000 to \$2000 class, showing an increase for 1919.

The Territory of Alaska led in the percentage of population filing returns, the rate being 17.17, followed by the District of Columbia with 13.40 per cent.

New York State, however, paid the highest amount in taxes, totalling \$399,792,351, which was 31.49 per cent of the total tax collected from incomes for 1919.

"Experts" and Their Claims

Referring to the operations of "fake" experts, Commissioner Blair, in a statement issued last night, declared that "the evil resulting from the operation of this class of practitioners must and will be stamped out."

Scores of applications of agents and attorneys are now being held for investigation, Mr. Blair stated. "Since the beginning of the income tax period," the statement says, "there has developed throughout the country a great mass of federal tax business, by far the greater part of which has fallen into the hands of attorneys and public accountants, the highest professional standing. However, because of the large number of claims presented to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, there has arisen a certain class of so-called federal tax advisors whose training and experience do not qualify them for this work. Certain of these 'experts' base their claim on former connection with the bureau and audaciously insinuate that they are in a position to obtain special consideration. Such pretenses should immediately be dropped by the attorney or agent employed in any connection with tax matters. Every taxpayer, in presenting a claim, is given equal consideration, whether he appears in person or is represented by an attorney."

ITALIAN PREMIER OBTAINS A MAJORITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy, (Saturday).—During the week the fate of Mr. Bonomi's Cabinet hung in the balance, owing to the cold reception of the Premier's program, the recrudescence of civil war and the serious consequences of the Sarzana episode which resulted in 20 fatalities. These events gave the impression that Mr. Bonomi could not even secure a vote of confidence, but the Fascist leader, Mr. Mussolini, unwittingly saved the Cabinet by his too arrogant statement that the Fascists would, if necessary, carry on an extreme guerilla warfare. This drew from Mr. Bonomi the declaration that he will restore state authority at all costs. Today the Fascists and Socialists voted against the government, but from the Nationalists, Roman Catholics and Liberals the Premier has obtained a majority of 158. Mr. Mussolini has since made a statement in the Chamber retracting his words regarding the threat of guerilla warfare, and he announced certain steps that have been taken for the disarmament of the Fascists.

SENDING OF TROOPS TO SILESIA DELAYED

Germany Unwilling to Let French Troops Go Through Unless the Request for Facilities Is Made by All the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday).—One of the tests of the good faith of Germany was considered to be her attitude toward the transport of French troops, who are now ready and have been designated, across Germany to Upper Silesia. Rightly or wrongly, much emphasis was laid upon this point. The German reply now received turns the question completely. It declares the desire of Germany to fulfill all treaty obligations, blaming Poland for the troubles, but the request of facilities for the transport of troops must come from the Allies, and not from a single ally.

If France persists in her intention of sending a division, without awaiting the decision of the Allies' meeting in conference, or communicating through diplomatic channels, this particular issue may provoke considerable complications.

The "Temps" declares that the German refusal will create not only litigation between France and Germany, but Germany will no longer have the right to decline responsibility for whatever happens in Upper Silesia.

New conversations have taken place between the French and British Foreign Offices, and the essential differences about procedure have become clearer. A compromise was hoped for about the date of the conference, but it is pointed out by a French Minister that the controversy is not so much about the date as about what should be done first. Provided it is agreed to send troops and to appoint experts, the French would consent to the earliest possible meeting. But the British Government considers the sending of troops and the instructions to be given the experts precisely questions for a conference.

In spite of the total difference of the French and British viewpoints, the hope of an agreement is commended by the moderate tone of the French press. British Sunday newspapers, which are extremely outspoken, are quoted here, and contrast strongly with the responsible French newspapers in touch with the authorities. It is believed that France will be prepared to make large concessions to British opinion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—The new crisis, which has undoubtedly arisen in German-French relations, unfortunately shows no sign of subsiding. The German Government's answer to the French Government's note on Upper Silesia is generally approved here this morning. It is felt that Germany has conclusively refuted the French charges, and that the allied, and more particularly neutral opinion, will no longer question Germany's good faith in the matter of Upper Silesia.

The whole press, from the extreme Right almost to the extreme Left, approves and applauds the text and tone of the German Government's reply. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says bluntly that the German note effectively disposes of the French accusations, which never had a shadow of justification. "Vorwärts," Berlin's chief Socialist organ, emphasizes that the German note embodies the standpoint of the entire Cabinet, including the Socialist members. The reaction in "Deutsche Tageszeitung" endorses the plain language used in the German note. More important, however, than the German reply on the Upper Silesian question is the blunt inquiry of Dr. Frederick Rosen, the Foreign Minister, from the French Ambassador as to whether a demand for the security of the transport of French troops to Upper Silesia is made in the name of the allied powers. Much depends on the French answer to that question, for the German public would probably oppose authorization for the transport of French troops through Germany unless the Allies associate themselves with France.

BRITISH TERMS TO IRELAND SAID TO BE MOST GENEROUS

Britain to Accept Any Plan Which North and South Ireland Will Agree Upon If Strategic Safety Is Fully Safeguarded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday).—Mr. de Valera is in Ireland. He has gone there to consult the Irish leaders and Dail Eireann, with respect to the Cabinet terms which have been offered to him. These terms are of the most generous description. So generous are they, that there is no question that when they are made known, as in due course they will be, they will stagger those who have any belief that the government at Westminster has been haggling over the settlement.

Count von Bernstorff was in the habit of saying in the war days, when he was ambassador at Washington, that, if the combatant nations could be collected around a table, he would find it impossible to get fed without making peace. It is precisely like that in the present instance. Mr. Lloyd George seems to have recognized that, if he could get the North and South of Ireland to join him in a negotiation, it would enable him publicly to offer terms so generous as to make the refusal of them a political blunder of the first magnitude.

North and South Must Agree

More than this, he seems to have realized that it would enable him to show the world that the struggle in Ireland was no longer between that island and Great Britain, but between the North and the South. As a result the proposed terms represent everything which anyone but an irreconcilable extremist could possibly demand, while they allow for an organized government on an agreement of the North and South, which must be based upon an arrangement between them arrived at without any interference from outside.

What then Mr. de Valera has been offered is the acceptance by Great Britain of any scheme for the future government of Ireland upon which the North and South may agree, provided only that the scheme does not affect the military or strategic safety of the whole United Kingdom. Lying as Ireland does across all the trade routes to Great Britain, it is absolutely impossible for the Parliament at Westminster to agree to any terms which would risk placing the military control of the island in other hands.

But, if this one important consideration is once accepted, there is no limit to which the government at Westminster is not prepared to go in handing over to Ireland the direction of its own affairs.

If, however, a government for the whole island, instead of a government for the North and South, is to be set up in Dublin, it must be a government to which the North has agreed without any intimidation whatsoever. Thus Ireland may have the fullest measure of self-government it can conceive, subject to its remaining a part of the United Kingdom and a member of the British Commonwealth, on terms which will not imperil the safety of either.

There remains the financial question with all the complications of the matter. This question Mr. Lloyd George is prepared to deal with on the most generous terms. Should the negotiators, however, be unable to agree on the details, the Cabinet is prepared to submit the question to arbitration. It is obvious that the Prime Minister cannot at the same time agree to an arrangement which as a result of the cost of the war would handicap English industries, notably such as the shipyards of Clydebank and Lancashire in competition with those of Belfast.

Outlook Promising

Ireland must, therefore, assume its fair proportion of the burdens of the entire United Kingdom, and it is only fair to record the fact that the representatives have not shown the slightest desire to escape these. The position of the negotiations is consequently extremely promising. The British terms have proved staggeringly generous, but the responsibility for their acceptance has been placed upon the whole Irish people, and not upon the representatives of any geographical area.

Ireland, in other words, must make up its mind for itself. If it refuses the British offer, it is the calculation of those who know the terms of that offer that it will stand self-condemned before the world. At the same time the fact of its own internal differences is being forced upon it, and explained to the world. For the future, if the expectations of those who have drafted the settlement are fulfilled, it will no longer be possible to blame the British Government for the results of the quarrel between the North and South and of their inability to agree.

IRISH ADVISER SAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Unable to obtain a passport so that he may visit England, Frank P. Walsh, American adviser to Eamon de Valera, sailed Saturday for France, saying that if England continued to bar him he would return and investigate the matter on the ground that such action was contrary to British-American treaties.

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PARLIAMENT IN A COMPLACENT MOOD

Owing to Small Attendances British Government Suffers Defeat Over Finance Bill—Satisfaction at Irish Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday).—The members of Parliament have settled into a condition of complacency about the Irish negotiations, which were hardly disturbed by the official intimation before the House of Commons that the Government had decided to accept the terms of the new bill. The Government's position is now so strong that it is felt to be inclined toward the peace, and that being so, peace may carry but it will come at the end of the negotiations, which are now afoot.

Such is the general mood. There are extremists in each camp, but not more than 40 in both houses are attending the meetings of the recalcitrant Unionists at Westminster. These are inspired by some military leader, and object virtuously to what they call "murder parleys." But they pull against the stream and they desire small comfort, when they called the other morning on the Unionist leader, Anson Chamberlain. Mr. Lloyd George, moreover, is keen to visit Washington and realize his dream, so unless he has first put an Irish settlement to his credit.

"Will Ye No Come Back Again?" The fact that there was no semblance of any demonstration against the Sinn Féin leaders during their stay in London attests fairly the moral height from which the public regard the movement. "Settle it among yourselves, and the sooner the better," is the sentiment of the average British citizen. Sir Hamar Greenwood, who is brightly optimistic all the time, was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if he expected Mr. de Valera to return to London. He answered: "Will Ye No Come Back Again?" is a very fine song. "Lady Nellie's lullaby, to which he referred, keeps alive in Scotland to this day some heartbeats for the House of Stuart."

These are the days when members are becoming tired of submitting at the House of Commons, and the chief whip has had to address a letter to their supporters pathetically begging them to be regular.

Despite this injunction the government had the humiliation of suffering a defeat by two votes on an amendment to the Finance bill, moved by two Scottish Unionists in the interests of the Conservative Unionists. The ruling was not to be. The result is to suggest the suspension of these proceedings in the present bill. Mr. Chamberlain, instead of adjourning the House, according to traditional usage, when the government is defeated on a question of taxation, accepted the reversal and carried on the business, a course which brought upon him a severe reproof from constitutional purists.

A Duel of Words

A brilliant spectacle on Thursday was a duel between Dr. Addison, and his former friend and chief, Mr. Lloyd George. Dr. Addison made a warmer speech than he had ever done as a Minister. He charged the government with spending this year \$24,500,000 on Palestine and Mesopotamia. He objected to scattering this money from Dan to Beersheba, while at the same time curtailing the housing expenditure at home, and he denounced as a betrayal of the best interests of true and stable government, the action of the Cabinet in cancelling their obligations.

Mr. Lloyd George, alluding to the Opposition's reception of Dr. Addison, said that having been criticized by many during the past two or three years for extravagant muddling, Dr. Addison was now held by those who had criticized him to have been the one honest man in the government.

Licensing Bill Progresses He congratulated Dr. Addison on the fact he had won at the expense of only one month's salary. No country in the world, Mr. Lloyd George claimed had made as large sacrifices as this country had made since the war. What had America done?

"Gone dry," exclaimed Lady Astor, "it has gone dry," rejoined Mr. Lloyd George, "then surely it has more money to spare for housing. But this country with its heavier liabilities, without war, having gone dry, has found more money for the housing of its working classes, than the United States or any other country in the world. Are we to be held up to obloquy?"

The honors of the duel were with Mr. Lloyd George. Dr. Addison has not a strong personality, and made a mistake by not resigning six months earlier. Colonel Gretton, head of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Ltd., the brewers, who has left the Coalition and become an Independent Conservative this week, chiefly on account of the government's negotiations with Eamon de Valera, was equally with Lady Astor, a member of the round table conference on licensing reform. The compromise scheme of this conference adopted by the Cabinet, formed the bill which passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Friday.

ASSISTING SETTLERS IN QUEBEC Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. QUEBEC, Quebec—J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for Quebec, returned recently from Montserrat, where he assisted at

the inauguration of two iron bridges and inspected the factories for making farm machinery for which that part of the Province is famous. "The Department of Lands and Forests," said Mr. Perreault, "has just transferred 10,000 lots to the Minister of Colonization. We will commence to sell by offering the lots in published lists, so that buyers may know in advance what they are getting. We shall centralize the lots, selling those of the first rank first and those of the second quality later. We will thus succeed in grouping the colonies, which will insure the settlements thus formed with the swiftest possible growth."

HOW GREEK TROOPS CAPTURED ESKI-SHEHR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ATHENS, Greece—The newspapers are giving details concerning the battle of Eski-Shehr and the taking of the city of that name. The tenth and seventh divisions which were the first to enter the city had left Bursa. The Turks attempted to resist northwest of Eski-Shehr. On the left wing the Bursa-Bilecek column reached the railroad of Eski-Shehr-Angora, while the columns on the south advanced in all haste. The Greek aeroplanes bombarded the retreating Turkish lines and the Kemalist communications. The Adryna column, composed of the third and eleventh divisions, remaining inflexible, joined the Bursa-Bilecek column, north of Kutayah. The confusion in the Kemalist army is very great. Our adversary did not have time to move the war material. Munition depots, food stuffs, which had been abandoned, were indemnified. The two defeats, Kutayah and Eski-Shehr, put the Turkish army out of combat.

The government is informed that the Turks were natives of the occupied regions, are throwing away their arms or are hiding them, returning home disguised as peasants. It is not known as yet whether it is through disgust for military discipline or upon the advice of Kemal Pasha that this plan is followed, so as to cause trouble later on. Naturally these men are going to be arrested as prisoners of war. The pursuit continues on the Angora route. Where the army retreated arms and baggage are abandoned. The pursuit is also going on in the plains beyond Eski-Shehr, led by the cavalry, aeroplanes and tanks as advance guard.

Orders seized on the prisoners confirm the statement that Kutayah was defended at all cost. The Turkish press said that Kutayah would be the tomb of the Greek army just as the Dardanelles was that of the Allies. The Turks attempted a new unsuccessful diversion on the extreme right wing of the general Greek front by sending irregulars against Tavril. The alleged flying columns of the Turks which were to have been introduced on the rear lines of the Greek army, are purely childish tales.

SCRUTINY OF TARIFF FOR DYES IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts—Holding that an adequate protective tariff for the dye industry is advisable, but that the proposed legislation in the form of an embargo has not been sufficiently considered, a committee of textile manufacturers has been formed in Boston to attempt to seek an expression of opinion from the entire industry. The committee, originally appointed by a group of local manufacturers to investigate the question, has extended its inquiry to a national scope, and signifies a willingness to become the nucleus of a large and more representative body.

"In view of the great importance of this legislation," the committee declares, with regard to the dyestuffs provisions of the pending tariff law, "both to the textile manufacturers of the country and the consuming public, some protective measures may be necessary. This committee believes in the advisability and necessity of an adequate protective tariff for the dyestuffs industry, but in its judgment the legislation now proposed in the form of an embargo against certain dyestuffs, which is drastic in its nature, has not been given sufficient study to warrant its enactment without further and more careful consideration."

SPANISH TROOPS SUFFER A REVERSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Sunday)—Spanish troops have suffered a serious reverse at the hands of rebellious Moors near Melilla, on the north coast of Morocco. An official dispatch states that General Silvestre, commander in that zone, ordered the evacuation of Anul after an epic struggle with the Kabyles, who were in considerable strength. After seeing his staff to safety, he was killed.

The King arrived in Madrid on Saturday morning, and presided at a council of ministers, which assembled immediately to devise measures for dealing with the situation in Morocco.

WORLD STABILITY BY DISARMAMENT

Little Hope for Economic Recovery so Long as Preparations for War Continue—Senator Capper Cites Figures of Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—While the efforts of the United States to convene an international conference on disarmament are viewed in the main in relation to the beneficial results that an understanding may have on the promotion of world peace and the elimination of friction-making factors in international relations, leaders in the disarmament movement are intensely interested in another phase of the question, namely, the prospect that disarmament offers as the way out of international bankruptcy toward economic rehabilitation.

It is on the fact that disarmament holds out this promise, and renders certain the saving of billions now wasted, that the advocates of disarmament base their strongest hope for the success of an agreement by the powers. Time and time again, during the disarmament fight in the Senate, up-to-date figures were submitted to show that there is very little hope for economic salvation of the war-torn nations so long as the enormous drain of naval and military armaments continues practically unabated, as it does at present.

Armament Goes On

In the fiscal year 1920, that is, two years after the conclusion of the world war, the great powers that are to be present at the international conference, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, expended \$16,442,261,101 for naval and military purposes. This is a total of some \$6,000,000,000 over the entire year which the allied and associated powers borrowed from the United States to prosecute the war. This total expenditure, of course, is much below the actual cost to those five powers, as it takes no cognizance of the millions of men that were kept out of productive employment and who contributed nothing to the cause of material reconstruction.

The rate at which the cost of competitive armaments has increased, with the corresponding burden on the people who pay the enormous taxes, is shown by the fact that the sum total for the year above cited is more than \$2,000,000,000 in excess of what all these nations together expended for armament purposes in the 14 years from 1900 to 1914.

People May End Cost

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, one of the leaders in the disarmament fight, has for more than a year now, harped on the importance of eliminating this one great cause of poverty, misery, unemployment and burdensome taxation in practically all countries. Senator Capper firmly believes that if the people become thoroughly acquainted with what armaments mean, they will exert enough power to offset the old age cynicism and halting of diplomacy.

After citing the figures given above and pointing out that at the present moment there are more than 3,000,000 men under arms in Europe, Senator Capper concludes that it will be a case of world bankruptcy and ruin if these expenditures are not halted in time. He positively believes that if the people were to realize the cause of their burdens they would insist on calling the halt devoutly to be hoped for.

Heavier Taxes Necessary

"Our own appropriations for future wars in the year 1919-1920 were \$1,448,000,000. Add to that pensions, interest, and expenditures due to past wars, and we get the enormous total of \$4,038,000,000. Last year 93 per cent of all appropriations made here in Washington were for war, past or anticipated. In this country not lower taxes, but higher and higher taxes are a certainty, if the military contest continues. The alternative is disarmament. It is disarmament or ruin and international chaos."

Senator Capper cited the fact that the lowest European estimate of the cost of maintaining armed establishments is around \$8,000,000,000 a year. This is merely an appropriated money, and does not take account of losses to the nations from keeping millions out of productive employment. President Harding, the Senator stated, has selected the right moment for calling the nations together, for the reason that there is a world-wide realization that it must be "disarmament or the destruction of civilization." He also cites the fact that the development of the new weapons of war and destruction make the hour "psychological" and that America must assume the leadership. "Oceans," he said, "which bombing planes and submarines seem to say no troops may ever cross again, surround us, we are strongest in wealth and resources—two prime qualities for world leadership."

Figures on Armaments

Following is a table of figures recently inserted in the Congressional Record in the course of a speech on disarmament by James A. Fraser, Representative of Wisconsin, in which he showed the extent to which the army and military bill, dispensed yearly by

the Treasury, accounts for the billions of national taxes:

National debt by wars of the United States is as follows: Revolutionary War, \$170,000,000; War of 1812, \$118,000,000; Mexican War, \$178,000,000; Civil War, \$3,478,000,000; Spanish War, \$1,902,000,000; World War, \$24,000,000,000.

Money appropriated by United States for preparedness, listed by years, was: 1909-1910, \$279,000,000; 1910-1911, \$288,000,000; estimates 1911-1922, \$1,479,000,000.

The actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1919-1920 were: research, education, public health, \$50,000,000; ordinary government functions, \$226,000,000; public works, \$85,000,000; Army and Navy, \$1,348,000,000; pensions, interest, and expenditures due to past wars, \$2,890,000,000.

What is paid for war in times of peace by the United States is shown by these figures: the 1922 naval bill passed the House this session at \$398,000,000; the 1922 army bill passed the House this session at \$258,000,000, making a total of \$719,000,000.

During the last decade appropriations for all purposes were as follows: for 1911 total appropriations, \$663,736,794; for 1912, total appropriations, \$634,549,551; for 1913, total appropriations, \$617,242,178; for 1914, total appropriations, \$684,757,376; for 1915, total appropriations, \$674,497,625; for 1916, total appropriations, \$678,777,888; for 1917, total appropriations, \$1,178,908,962; for 1918, total appropriations, \$1,544,851,745; for 1919, total appropriations, \$2,890,000,000; for 1920, actual expenditures, \$6,141,748,240; for 1921, estimated expenditures, \$4,851,298,981; for 1922, estimated expenditures, \$4,068,449,857.

CREDIT RESTRICTED BY RESERVE BOARD

John Skelton Williams Will Prove Board Instituted Measures to Cut Down Farmers' Credit and Break Prices, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When John Skelton Williams, former Comptroller of the Currency, appears before the joint congressional commission on agricultural inquiry tomorrow, he will give convincing testimony leading soon to established proof of the fact that the Federal Reserve Board deliberately instituted measures to restrict agricultural credit and break down farm prices.

This is the gist of a statement issued last night by Charles S. Barrett, president of the National Farmers Union and chairman of the National Board of Farm Organizations. Along with the statement sent broadcast to farm organizations leaders are excerpts from Mr. Williams' recent speech at Augusta, Georgia, in which the former comptroller made charges against the policies of the Federal Reserve Board, of which he was a former member.

"Burden of Proof on Board"

These charges, due to the fact that Mr. Williams was an officer of the board, will be investigated by the joint congressional commission, which is presently later to call upon the present Federal Reserve members to testify concerning agricultural credit.

"The burden of proof rests on Governor W. G. P. Harding to show wherein Mr. Williams' statements are untrue," said Mr. Barrett. "The former Comptroller of the Currency took part in the meetings of the Federal Reserve Board throughout the deflation period and therefore should know what he is talking about."

"The best way to have a 'show-down' at once is to have Mr. Harding produce the minutes of the meetings of the Federal Reserve Board, which according to Mr. Williams, were taken down and which he says may be 'interesting some day to an investigating committee.'"

"If Mr. Harding refuses to produce these and other records referred to by Mr. Williams he should stand convicted of the charges alleged."

Credits Withheld

Mr. Barrett declared that Mr. Williams is not the only person who can testify to the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. "Let the Federal Reserve Board tell all the commission how much it extended credits to some of the importers of sugar, or those interested in sugar transactions, and let it explain how it finally backed off from its policy of continuing such financial assistance to such interests when one member of the Federal Reserve Board announced that if the policy were carried out he would insist on similar treatment for the farmers," he said.

Mr. Barrett said that the farm organizations recently protested that the board should discontinue issuing statements as to their opinions as to prices and their attitude toward the trend of commercial events. "Deliberate disregard of the seriousness of the agricultural situation and a refusal to alter a heading course which has led this country to disastrous consequences, were the answers given by the Federal Reserve Board," he stated.

CITY PLANS JUBILEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. PASADENA, California—To commemorate the founding of Pasadena, it is planned to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in 1924 with 50 distinct events in as many weeks. The Pasadena Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association has taken the lead in organizing the jubilee year. The Indiana colony built the first house here in 1874, and ever since that the growth has been steady, without booms or busting campaigns.

CONFIDENCE GROWS IN COMING PARLEY

Japan's Guarded Acceptance Expected to Result in Formal Call for Conference—Need of Agreement Apparent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The passing of each day since the Japanese made their qualified acceptance of the tentative invitation of the United States to join with other powers for a discussion of the subjects in which they were all deeply interested, and upon the result of which would depend the readjustment desired in all parts of the world, has justified the confidence consistently expressed by the Secretary of State that Japan would come into the conference to be held in Washington on the same conditions as the others. The news from Tokyo and elsewhere has been veering more and more in that direction since the Japanese indicated that they would be glad to talk about cutting down armaments, but left their attitude toward the discussion of the Far East problems undefined.

This does not mean that Japan may not express her views beforehand in regard to the exclusion of certain subjects, or a modification of the program, as it is tentatively put out. She probably will have something to say along those lines, but if she accepts the broad proposal made by the United States with the assurance that she will have every opportunity to say what shall be brought up for discussion and what shall not after her delegates sit down to the table with the delegates of the other powers, much will have been gained. If a satisfactory reply is received from Japan, as is believed probable, the formal invitations will go forth promptly and the several powers can begin, as this government already has and as other governments also probably have begun, to get the subjects which they wish to have brought up put in shape, and the information collected for the use of the conference.

Early Date Favored

Great interest is being manifested in the fixing of the date for the conference. The President has repeated himself as in favor of Armistice Day, November 11. The Secretary of State has said "not later than that," and the only apparent reason for postponing it to a later period would be for the accommodation of the British colonial premiers, now in London, and whom the United States would very much like to see at the conference, but who, it is understood, find it difficult to arrange for their coming to this country on that date. It is still hoped that this can be arranged. In a way, these premiers seem closer to the United States than would other representatives of the powers. They have the same spirit of independence as that felt by the people of the United States, they represent newer countries, and many of their problems are similar to those of the United States. The American people would trust their understanding, their judgment, and their reliability.

The armament problem has rather sunk into the background in the public consciousness of Washington, partly because it is taken for granted that every taxridden country will want to get rid of as much of the expense incident to keeping up enormous navies and armies as is possible, partly because no one has voiced an objection to taking up that subject in an earnest attempt to reach an agreement. It is being taken for granted that this effort will be successful. So assured is this feeling that there would be a terrible revulsion against the conference if it failed to meet the expectation that is in the thought of the ordinary citizen.

Real Aims Outlined

Frankly, the problems of the Pacific and the Far East, referred to in the President's preliminary invitations, are not very definite to most persons. Many think it has something to do with the Japanese in California. Shantung and Yap are the names which have been made more or less familiar. A few persons think vaguely that there is something to be settled about cables. But to the main body of Americans the issues are vague. Only to the statesmen who have to deal with far-reaching and complicated situations and tendencies, upon the recognition of which and an indication upon the part of the nations involved of a willingness to cooperate for the larger good of all, is it very clear that the sooner concerted action is taken the better it will be for the world.

Now and then there is an expression of uneasiness lest Washington may turn out to be a second Paris, and the wish is not unspoken that there could

have been found some way merely to consider the one subject of disarmament, however distasteful to every one except to the munitions makers. Charles E. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, however, has always maintained that to do this would be to attack the superstructure without regard to the foundations. Settle first the problems that would tend to produce irritation and friction, and then it is possible with a better face to ask that the means of carrying on war be bridged.

Mr. Hughes has repeatedly emphasized the point that each of the powers enter the conference as a sovereign power and that no attempt be made to enforce the will of others upon any one of them. In this is to be found a hint as to the purpose of the conference to avoid some of the perils that were encountered in Paris. Exchange of views, increase of information, and agreement to cooperate, are objects of the parley that have been mentioned. The thought of coercion is particularly deprecated. There cannot help but be an exercise of moral suasion, but its indirection may remove the stigma of offense.

ALLIES DISCUSS REPARATIONS IN KIND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—A second conversation is proceeding simultaneously with the Upper Silesian convention. France and England are discussing the recent negotiations between France and Germany for payment of reparations in kind. The convention which is being drafted at Paris remains unsigned, probably awaiting a solution of the Silesian problem and the acquiescence of the Allies. The French have indicated to the British Government the nature of the negotiations, in response to objections which were raised. The British Government pointed out that if France obtained more German goods for restoration and other purposes in a particular year, or a series of years, than was justified by the system of annuities, then not only would Germany be unduly burdened but France in reality would have obtained priority in advance.

England, indeed, expressed herself against the basis of separate bargains with Germany. The French memorandum in reply declares that the British advised a Franco-German understanding on this subject. As for priority of payments, it should be noted that under the arrangements the government practically withdraws, leaving associations of the inhabitants face to face with German selling associations. Delays and facilities of payment, conditions of supplies, though guaranteed by the states are, according to the French contention, matters which, in their form, are private trading. Assurances are given that the arrangements will not interfere with the rights of other allies.

RESTRICTING CHILD LABOR IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. MONTREAL, Quebec—"Next year the Ministry of Labor of Quebec intends to allow only those children into factories who can fulfill the educational requirements," Louis Guyon, Provincial Deputy Minister of Labor, said to an interviewer in Montreal. "Regulations forbid the entrance into factories of children under 14." Mr. Guyon continued, "and they must be able to read and write. At present, children between the ages of 14 and 16 who cannot satisfy the department in reading and writing have to attend night school in winter, but it is admittedly hard for children working in factories during the day to go to school in the evening, and the department will next year strictly enforce the educational test."

"Manufacturers are helping the department a great deal by refusing to take children into factories under age. About 11,970 children in Montreal under the age of 16 have registered for employment during the last 17 or 18 months. The majority of these are over 14."

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

Ben Selling Morrison at Fourth Portland, Oregon.

Now and then there is an expression of uneasiness lest Washington may turn out to be a second Paris, and the wish is not unspoken that there could

CHICAGO WARDS TO BE DIVIDED EVENLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—After delaying for many months the redistricting of the city into 50 wards, giving the wards aldermanic representation in some relation to their population, the city council has voted the execution of the plan. The movement has been backed by civic and reform organizations for many years, and opposed by "machine" politicians headed by Mayor W. H. Thompson.

The method of representation that has been in vogue gave small wards as many aldermen as wards two and three times as large, and it was easy for machine politicians to control the small wards and defeat the wishes of the wards that had a majority of the population. Under the new plan, which was approved by the voters in November, 1918, the population of the wards varies from 44,877 to 51,373, while under the old plan the discrepancy between the smallest and largest wards amounted to 70,000.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE LANDS AT NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Lord Northcliffe arrived here on Saturday on his way around the world, via Vancouver and Australia. He was reticent on Far Eastern subjects and on his controversy with Mr. Lloyd George. On the Irish question he said he wondered whether Americans knew that Ireland had been offered a form of government by which it could tax England, equivalent to giving Long Island power to tax New York. He was in favor of disarmament, and described the encouragement with which Europe looks forward to the Harding conference. He goes to Washington on Wednesday, and sails from Vancouver on August 6.

MANY GERMANS MADE CITIZENS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A total of 39,901 aliens were naturalized in June, of whom 6453 or 21.58 per cent were Germans, the Department of Labor announced on Saturday. Austrians naturalized numbered 4014, Italians 3508, and nationals of Great Britain 3313. The smallest number, 19, was from Spain.

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GREAT NATURE

Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Flying Fish

Do they "fly," or do they not?
"Competent" observers have given us
judgments on both sides; "authori-
ties" differ. Hence, here is an oppor-
tunity for a layman to exhibit his
opinion, based upon his experience.
The writer has observed flying fish in
many waters and under differing con-
ditions of wind and weather. He
contends that the two schools are
both right; that there is a good deal
to be said on both sides. The fish fly
and they don't fly: often in one air-
line voyage may be seen several
different ways of flying. It is neces-
sary to be definite as to what is
meant by flight. Let us assume that
all that is meant is a proceeding through
the air by means of beating fins, after
the manner of birds: i. e., fins used as
it actually wings.

It is a regrettable fact, sad but
true, that lifelike mariners are hardly
more to be trusted in discussions like
this than landmen. A mariner must
get no standing for his contention
other than as an observant individual.
It is a question of closeness of obser-
vation. A question also of freedom
from preconceived notions and from
the habit of unscrutinizingly accept-
ing "what every sailor knows" as
matters of course. Sailors say the
fish fly. Most people are not keen
observers, but believe what is passed
on to them.

We have had many sea phenomena
accounted for by ship-officers, which
were absurd in their inadequacy.
One of the most common of these is
the great graceful, wireless albatrosses
(two followed our ship 10 days at
least out of sight of land) nested in
collected heaps of floating seaweed on
the bosom of the untroubled tropic sea,
never touching shore in their lives.
At another time a seasoned captain of
a 12,000-ton ship discoursed wisely to
a group of us about the Southern
Cross, pointing it out to us solemnly
while we were yet at a latitude where
the Cross could only be seen at mid-
night on the very horizon. It was
one of the three "false" crosses
above; and two of us in that group
knew he was either permanently or
temporarily mistaken—incredible as
it would seem—but held our peace
and were later vindicated.

Now, as for the fish. They live
only in open sea, mainly near the sur-
face. The purpose of the unique gift
of flight is doubtless to escape pur-
suers below. At times they leap out
in scores as schools of big fish ap-
proach. To see group after group
slip out swiftly, the morning sun
striking against their bodies and mak-
ing rainbows in the dripping water-
spray is a charming sight. The writer
has watched and studied them in the
Indian Ocean, in the Southern Pacific,
in the Banda and Arafura seas, off
Honduras, around Celebes, and in the
Atlantic. Many an hour peering over
a ship's bow, cleaving an untroubled
sea, has he spent there, watching right
and left under water before launching
out into the air and spinning away on
glistening "wings." They can be seen
30 feet in front of the ship, just as
they become aware of its approach.
Zigzag they dart, some one way, some
another; then out they slip.

The chief impetus is, without ques-
tion, gained from a spurt through the
water. Then, as they emerge, fins out-
stretched and quivering, and for some
feet drag tails on the surface, the lat-
ter vibrates rapidly, seeming to add per-
ceptibly to the first speed. (The lower
division of the tail is longer than the
upper, in consequence.) As a rule
there now intervenes a short "coast-
ing" or gliding. The fish reaches its
maximum height, about three feet, cov-
ering from 3 to 4 rods before begin-
ning to fall in the least. Often at this
instant there is a real, prolonged
shiver or beating of the pectoral fins,
sometimes repeated several times, and
this enables the rapidly moving crea-
ture to keep on for many rods more.
Another dodge, commonly performed,
is for its glide to drop so close to the
surface that the tail action is again
brought into violent play, spurring the
fish up and on with renewed impetus—
quite reminiscent of the ricocheting
flat stone that skips along the water
from your hand. This may be done
again and again.

It is rather obvious that they, espe-
cially the larger ones, vibrate the fins,
and so, to a limited degree, truly fly.
It is, likewise, obvious that much of
their flying is only a glide. An eighth
of a mile, or even more, is sometimes
achieved in a flight, but this is un-
usual. When preparing to drop back
they often do a graceful, curving soar
to the side. On the more extended

adventures, they give the observer,
curiously enough, an impression of
being reluctant to go back to the
depths again, for they go on and on
to the very utmost before finally sub-
merging.

In submerging at last the fish never
skitters along on the water, as when
arising, but invariably plops with a
splash, out of sight. It is easier for
them to rise in a slightly rolling sea
than in calm; in a heavy one they may
propel themselves right out the side
of a wave, never touching again until
they disappear. A strong wind makes
it impossible for them to stay up long,
and repeatedly sends them reeling and
plunging, entirely off their balance.

Around the Samoan Islands occur
the widest range of size and colora-
tion. Specimens hardly larger than
giant bumblebees are common there.
All gradations exist up to 15 inches
long. Although perhaps not each is a
separate species, the variations of
individuals in the matter of marking
and color seems endless. Undoubtedly,
however, varying conditions of sun
and weather are responsible for many
of the apparent differences. There are
some characterizations of general ap-
pearance, noted down on the spot by
the writer: steel blue, steel gray, olive,
dull yellow green, iridescent black,
mackerel drab, yellow brown, golden
olive. Of course, there are always
mottlings and obscure stripings across
their backs, generally easy to call
black. How they glint and shimmer
in the tropic sun, jewel-like, change-
able, agile, these elongated, slender
hybrids of air and water!

HOUSE OF ANCIENT LINEAGE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Paris is a city of surprises, even to
those of its denizens who know it best,
and have lived within its precincts all
their lives. On the left bank of the
Seine are quiet streets and squares,
bearing familiar names, yet seldom
penetrated by the ordinary traveler
and tourist; unknown also to many
who spend whole lifetimes in distant
parts of the town.

Such streets are many, and some
diverge directly from the Boulevard
St. Germain, as that thoroughfare pur-
sues its way in the direction of St.
Sulpice and onward. Here are nar-
row streets with high porte-cochères,
through which the curious may peep
to catch a glimpse of the palaces
within. For palaces there are where
one would least suspect them to be,
belonging to a former period of grand-
eur, and today converted into govern-
ment offices, sometimes into foreign
embassies.

At the beginning of one of these
streets it leaves the Boulevard St.
Germain, in the Rue des Saints-Pères,
known originally as the Rue des
Véhicules because it led to the Pré aux
Cleres. Later on the street was Rue
de l'Hôpital de la Charité, when
finally it settled down under the name
by which it is known today.

The boulevard divides this street
into two parts, the left side leading
eventually to the Seine, the right side
ending in the Rue de Sévres. On the
right-hand side, a few doors down, is
number 52, distinguished by a remark-
ably fine porte-cochère and massive
oak entrance doors. Overhauled as it
is today by modern apartment
houses which tower above it, nothing
can really diminish the beauty of its
architectural proportions. Once inside
the courtyard a most symmetrically
designed square building meets the
view, with an overhanging porch-like
door, which forms the center of a
long glass gallery.

The first information regarding this
house traces its ownership back to
Monsieur de Creil, who, in 1643, was
the president of the Chambre des



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A porte-cochère of Old Paris

Comptes. Later, in 1658, the house be-
longed to a certain Duchesse de Vil-
lars, the widow of George, Duc de
Villars, and in 1687 it came into pos-
session of Louis d'Ogen, Marquis de
Cavoie, one of the most brilliant orna-
ments of the court of Louis XIV.

Handsome and distinguished, as well
as clever and courageous, the Marquis
de Cavoie leaped into fashion and be-
came known as a celebrated gallant
and duelist. He went through all the
campaigns of Louis XIV. and his bravery
won for him the friendship of Tu-
renne. He married Mademoiselle de
Ocelogon through the intervention of
Louis XIV. who created him Cham-
berlain of the Court.

The Marquis patronized men of let-
ters and was proud of his intimacy
with Racine. He was considered at
court to have literary aspirations him-
self, and one day seeing Cavoie and
Racine talking together, the King,
turning with a smile to those around
him, said: "Cavoie thinks he is becom-
ing a wit, and Racine thinks he is be-
coming a courtier."

Hôtel de Pons. Its literary traditions
were sustained, and it remained a cen-
ter where the literary world was wont
to meet. The Marquis de Pons was
Louis Henri de Pons d'Hostun, who
had married in 1754 Angélique Hen-
riette, Marie de Thérèse de Brassen.
There is no chronicle of the fêtes and
receptions which took place during
this tenancy, but to wander in the spa-
cious garden and to look through the
high latched windows, and listen to the
even splash of the fountain, is to
recall in imagination all the wonders
of a century distinctly dissimilar in
thought and attitude to the present.

The mansion, which now belongs to
the de Beaufort family, is like so many
other fine old houses now divided up
into different apartments, and tenanted
by various families. Inside the
rooms are very large and lofty. The
salon-de-chambre in particular is a very
beautiful apartment, artistically and
harmoniously decorated by the pres-
ent occupier, a daughter of William
Morris. In one corner of the court-
yard is established a printer's office
and book shop.

Today the concierge loves every
stone and brick of the domain and
watches over, and guards the door
most zealously against possible in-
truders. With really feudal ardor she
identifies herself with the fortunes of
the family who own this celebrated
number fifty-two in the Rue des
Saints-Pères.

ORCHIDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Enthusiasts in orchid culture go
through an extraordinary amount of
labor to obtain these beautiful plants.
The ordinary means of orchid collect-
ing in South America shows on what
a large scale it is done.

After three days' journey over the
mountains one orchid hunter found
an abundance of plants, their mag-
nificent spikes of flowers looking dou-
bly beautiful hanging from the
branches of the trees; some high up,
out of the reach of the native climbers,
and others so low as to be easily
pulled off by hand. This hunter at
once engaged about 30 natives from
the nearest village and bought there
sufficient provisions for a week. These
supplies were taken on the backs of
mules to the edge of the forest, and
then each man was supplied with a
pack to carry to their proposed camp
on the edge of a mountain stream.

The journey with the provisions
took two days, and on arriving at
the site selected they lost no time in
constructing a rude hut, which served
to shelter them for the first night,
and which they eventually improved
so that it afforded them protection for
a month.

In these immense forests a few acres
of clearing are considered a great ben-
efit. So the leader of this expedi-
tion provided his natives with axes
and started them off on the work of
felling all the trees containing valu-
able orchids. After two months' work
they had secured about 10,000 plants,
and had cut down about 4000 trees,
moving their camp as the plants be-
came exhausted.

The next consideration was that of
transporting the orchids to some
place where sawn wood could be ob-
tained. First, they had to be taken
to the edge of the forest on men's
backs, and even then they were five
days' journey from the town of Pacho,
where the boxes are usually made for
shipment. They got over this diffi-
culty, however, by making about 40
capacious baskets of thin sticks, cut
in the forests. In these were packed
all the plants and they were carried
on the backs of bullocks to Pacho,
where they were placed in strong
wooden boxes, for the party was still
10 days' journey from the coast.

From Pacho mules were employed
to travel with them to the banks of
the Magdalena River, and thence
steamboats quickly transported them
to the coast towns.

Primitive Cooking

One of the methods whereby archæ-
ologists have obtained data with re-
spect to the mode of life of people
that lived in England in remote ages
consists in locating and examining
their camping places. Often a low
mound by a spring or a discolored
patch in a plowed field will catch the
eye of the experienced investigator.
If he digs down a few feet he will
sometimes uncover a circle or layer
of stones that show the marks of fire;
usually there will be bits of charcoal
among them.

Here was the cooking place, the
home hearth of a primitive hunter
who lived there thousands of years
ago, long before the Phœnicians vis-
ited Britain to gather grains of tin
from the river-beds of Cornwall. They
had no tools or weapons of metal, for
they did not know how to smelt ores
of iron or copper, much less how to
forge these metals into spades or
knives or spears. They made their
implements and tools of wood or stone,
bone or shell. They lived in caves or
under the shelter of ledges of rock,
or they built brush huts, but books
and springs on whose banks
are found these rude hearths today.

How, then, did they cook without
pots and kettles, or even dishes and
crockery that would stand fire? They
made no pottery. We can guess by
what we know of the almost equally
primitive folk who live in wild parts
of the world today, or of whom early
explorers have told us.

As for the difficulty of boiling with-
out pots, a good many tribes, among
them the Assiniboin, boil their food
by putting hot stones in "pots" made
of rawhide or of bark. The Indians
of the Pacific Coast use their water-
tight baskets for this purpose.

In the tropics, where bamboos grow,
the natives take a hollow section of
bamboo, put in water and the food to
be cooked, plug up the ends of the
tube, and set it near the fire until the
water gets steaming hot.

GRANDMOTHER'S POTPOURRI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

My grandmother used to make them,
midsummer potpourris. She would as
yet have omitted the canned cherries,
the apple butter, or the current jelly,
as her preserved rose leaves. Since
there was about all she did an au-
tumnal New England gesture of carefully
planting her obedient feet in duty's
footsteps, so about this ceremony, she
had, to start with, an air of one doing
the necessary. But whereas the cher-
ries and the currants were kitchen
events of a solemn order, the pot-
pourris were a parlor enterprise. The
parlor was never at any time the
family rendezvous. Nevertheless, for
a day or two before its tables were
cleared for posy leaves, there were
warnings that it was to be evacuated
for Grandmother and her summer
duty.

Then one morning, in her extra
best garden apron, with a pink sun-
bonnet upon her head, and a gravity
upon her brow, she took shears and
basket and went forth to garner. She
always, I believe, started out to do
the thing with a certain moderation.
She proposed to cut carefully, as
usual, so that the rose bushes were
not at all denuded. But she moved
less and less sedately as the morn-
ing went by. I have known her to
pluck every rose upon the bushes,
and seemingly begrudge the buds.
She swept on the lavender bed and cut
clean every purple bush. In odd, un-
frequented corners of the garden she
swooped upon small beds none of
the rest of us had noticed. Thyme
she had, and sage, and rosemary,
and lemon verbena, and pinks. The
pinks were no secret, of course, for
they ran in a long thin band down
the sunset walk, and cut a right
angle of spiky invitation across the
door of the gazebo. Over gaze-

bo door grew honeysuckle, loops and
flirtatious sprays of it, sweet to the
nostril, as the evening thrush to the
ear.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"She began mixing everything together."

Up and down the garden grand-
mother made her journeys, and
dumped her treasure on the linen
sheets she had spread over the parlor
table. She proceeded silently, and
with an elaborate dignity, that I used
to follow with wide eyes, hoping that
I should presently dare to offer my
assistance. Yet she made such cere-
mony of it that there seemed no
moment when I could come forward
in childish eagerness.

Grandmother began to hurry at
lunch. She laughed excitedly and
grew reminiscent about the potpourris
of other years. Did we remember the
delectable note of thanks that the pa-
ron had sent when he found himself
with a geranium jar in his study?
Grandmother excused herself from
cottage pudding and stole away. We
children were in the stage when it
was our "duty," said grandmother, to
eat everything, since so many little
boys and girls would be glad enough
for our plenty. But we too bolted a
little, and then hung in the parlor
door. She was snipping blossoms
with her careful fingers.

"Nothing must be bruised, or the
potpourri will mold." Then she in-
vited us.

"Here, Genevieve, you may pull the
geraniums. Here, Kenneth, you may
tear up the lavender and put it in the
bag, and hang it by the window."

He made up the paper bags carefully,
and I laid in fragrant damp piles the
geranium and the rose leaves. Grand-
mother began to sing quaint tunes,
"Shoo Fly, Don't Bother Me," "Captain
Jinks of the Hog's Martines," "Swing
Low." She was remembering like
anything the many, many other years
when she had tied up rosemary, and
hung the thyme where the sun would
catch and play with it until it was
dry, quite dry.

For days and days afterward we
used to steal in and out of the parlor,
rumpling the piles of rose leaves, yel-
low and red and white and pink, deep
sweets and cinnamon scents; and
nodding at the paper bags, like little
yellow balloons, strung along in the
sunshine, with herbs slowly drying
inside.

Then, the grand jar day!
Grandmother set them out, a dozen
little brown jars, and three or four old
Chinese ginger jars, souvenir of a
happy excursion to old Salem; the
grand Dresden pot that was Grand-
mother's wedding gift from great-uncle
Telemachus who was in the consular
service, and a motley collection of
small porcelain boxes and pottery
bowls with perforated covers. Where
she got this regiment of enchanting
containers, I do not know. I suspect
she shopped for them all the year,
haunted old rummage sales, and pried
into china shops, and poked among
antiques.

When the jars and the bowls and the
boxes were ready, and we small ones
were all in a wondering row, she be-

gan untying the bags and mixed every-
thing together, letting the yellow rose
petals slip through her fingers like a
cloud of butterflies, and stirring the
geraniums and thyme into the big
wooden nut bowl, with excited delight.
Then there were sage leaves and orris-
root, and Tonquin beans, all beaten
to dust.

Then she filled. Everything was
full of treasure, and the room was like
all the gardens in the world by night.
We sniffed and cried aloud, "Oh Grand-
mother, isn't it lovely, too, too,
lovely?" She rocked back and forth
and smiled, and drew deep breaths of
pure delight and waved her handker-
chief over the essence of all gardens,
and was happy.

We whipped off the sheets from the
table, and put the books and bric-a-
brac primly back, and we tiptoed
carefully up stairs to Grandmother's
clothespress shelves where the pre-
cious jars were laid all in a row.

And that night at dinner the great
Dresden jar was at Grandfather's
plate at dinner. And he sniffed! And
said all the charming things he had
said the year before when his own
special potpourri was put at his
plate. And some new ones about how
the pinks were richer this year than
ever, and about Grandmother whose
hands made so much beauty in the
world and in his life. "And how many
jars did you make this year? And
who are they for, my dear? Ah, there
are no potpourris like yours."

It is all such a blissful ceremony,
as fine as fair week, as pleasant as a
fair tale. And the sweet scents last
all the year until Grandmother makes
them fresh again!

"HODGSON'S"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all trades soever, perhaps it is
the secondhand book trade that con-
triveth to gather about it the most ro-
mance; whether it is the long row of
Charing Cross Road, with its varied
stocks and ranks of idling saunterers,
stopping often, buying seldom; or the
isolated and much hidden shop in the
back streets of a country town; or the
splendid collections each set forth in
a catalogue, itself a miracle of inter-
est of a Quartich, of a Maggs, of a
Bain; there is no resisting the charm
and lure gathered out of all the cen-
turies since Caxton and Gutenberg.

But it is in the auction rooms that
the interest is most vivid, the groups
of buyers intent upon their special de-
sires, the long lines of books of a na-
ture so varied as to keep them sepa-
rate forevermore save in this universal
clearing house of calf, morocco and
useful boards. Black letter and Kelms-
cott, First Folio Shakespeare and Kip-
plingiana, and those delightful lots an-
nounced as "calf bound, chiefly di-
vinity 200 vols.," or "Smith's Scottish
Queens and others, four parcels and a
sack," or "Burke's Peerage and other
similar three packing cases"; what a
scene for your eighteenth-century es-
sayist, what meditations upon democ-
racy when golden ledgers and leather rest-
sides by side with the chimney sweeps
of schoolbooks, and shillings, novels.

There is an inevitable eighteenth-cen-
tury feel about "Hodgson's" in Chan-
cery Lane, partly to be accounted for
by the aforesaid calf binding, partly
by the masks and faces of those who
buy, partly because here books are
everything and we feel that when Ad-
dison and Steele, Johnson and Garrick
were walking and sitting in London all
this London was bookish. But it was
not so.

And there is romance in the traffics
and discoveries of the auctioneer:
whether it is a first edition of "The
Vicar of Wakefield," long buried in a
country parsonage, the Beaumont folio
and Shakespeare quarto unknown to
their owners, raked out by the hands
of the expert, or whether it is the
valuable possession of the ignorant
optimist. Not long ago one such read
in a daily paper of a Shakespeare
quarto fetching three figures at
"Hodgson's" and eager fingers wrote
to the keeper of Eldorado:

"Dear Sir: I see that you have sold
a Shakespeare for £120 and am send-
ing mine to be sold; I will take £80
for it. P. S. My edition is Cassels."

In the 114 years of the firm's his-
tory there is much that has changed,
but nothing has changed so much as
the method of writing catalogues; for
example, in 1907 a copy of the 1640
Shakespeare poems was sold. The
catalogue gave first the full title page
and then 12 lines of notes describing
the manner of issue, the Dorothea en-
gravings, the state of the margins, the
size of the volume in sixteenths of an
inch, and the "collation." In 1813 a
first folio appeared in the catalogue
titled: "Shakespeare's (William) Com-
edies, Histories and Tragedies, a fine
original copy of the first edition in a
genuine state. Lond. By Isaac Jag-
gard, 1623." Early catalogues are full
of such brief descriptions as "Vicar of
Wakefield, 2 vols. in 1." "Burns'
Poems." "Dampier's Voyages, maps,
rare."

But though the detail may have
changed, the process is the same, a
process which, looked at from the
book's point of view, is one of casual
meeting indeed but also of farewells
after long dwelling together on ad-
jacent shelves. For though books
gather here from the four corners of
the world, libraries are broken up
here and scattered once more in all
directions. Edmond de Goncourt wrote,
"My wish is that my drawings, my
prints, my curiosities, my books
—in a word, those things of art
which have been the joy of my life—
shall not be 'consigned to . . . a
museum, and subjected to the stupid
glance of the careless passer-by; but
I require that they shall all be dis-
persed under the hammer of the
auctioneer, so that the pleasure which
the acquiring of each has given to me
shall be given again, in each case, to
some inheritor of my tastes."

Addison did a great disservice to the
professional book collector in describ-
ing Tom Folio, that "universal scholar,
so far as the title page of all au-
thors," who "thinks he gives you an
account of an author when he tells

AUSTIN HOPKINSON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The House of Commons was re-
cently discussing an unemployment
insurance bill, in which it was pro-
posed to increase the contribution of
the employed and to reduce their
benefits. The Labor Party had pro-
tested vigorously against any reduc-
tion—indeed, some of the members
thought the benefit ought to be in-
creased—when a quiet-spoken, de-
termined young man caught the
Speaker's eye, and told the Labor
Party plainly that "every penny spent
on out-of-work pay meant more unem-
ployment." It was a home truth they
did not relish, but Austin Hopkinson,
the speaker in question, is not the
man to sugar his words.

Austin Hopkinson, a son of a former
vice-chancellor of Manchester Univer-
sity, is no representative of the stern
unbending capitalist. While he tells
Labor that it has its responsibilities,
he is no less emphatic in reminding
Capital of its duties. A man of sur-
prising energy and something of im-
pulse, he threw up an "indispensable"
job to volunteer at the beginning of
the great war. He served as an officer
in the dragons and on being dis-
charged as unfit, promptly joined as a
private. When he returned to civil
life, and took up again his old profes-
sion as an engineer, he gave up a
large part of his profits to help needy
soldiers. Many a manufacturer re-
gards the accumulation of wealth as
one of the prime objects of existence;
Austin Hopkinson, on the other hand,
seems to intend to live the life of a
simple working-man and to help other
people as much as possible.

Early in his career he was met with
the objection of the men that increased
production tends to make their "boss"
a millionaire, and he determined to
avoid that. He did not adopt a sys-
tem of wholesale charity; he devised
a profit-sharing scheme at his model
works which is without precedent, in-
asmuch as the higher the yield the
less he receives, and after a certain
sum has been reached he receives
nothing at all. He claims that by this
plan he can maintain work in his fac-
tories, and avoid running to a stand-
still and afterward see men return to
work for a less wage than they for-
merly received. He has never had a
strike, he has never closed down, and
he says that even in the present state
of trade the level of wages has been
maintained.

At the same time he is ready to ad-
mit that wages must drop in the long
run, and the first step to be taken is
to convince workers that a certain
amount of self-sacrifice is necessary.
He has little faith in Parliament's
ability to provide a corrective for busi-
ness depression. Nationalization? Not
a bit of it. The system of control
adopted by the government during the
war meant that the mines were far
less efficient than they would have
been if they had not been controlled,
the whole labor question was much
more acute, and to all intents and
purposes the industry was bankrupt.
Foreign credits? That, says Austin
Hopkinson, means nothing more than
pawning the same old pair of ragged
trousers in two shops simultaneously
because every pound of credit abroad
meant a pound less of credit at home.

Austin Hopkinson is no mere doc-
trinaire; he has put his theories to
the personal test. It is a difficult
thing, he once confided to the House
of Commons, for a man to let go half
or three-quarters of his income; but
as time went on it became easier to
do so. On another occasion he said,
"We who are in a position to accumu-
late capital should refrain from doing
so, at any rate for a period. The
reconstruction of the prosperity of the
world will be delayed to a certain ex-
tent by our sacrificing our profits, but
the obligation lies upon us, as leaders
of industry, to show ourselves real
leaders, and to my mind the real
leader is the man who voluntarily
takes upon himself a heavier burden
than that which his followers have to
bear."

Not long ago Mr. Hopkinson gave
his mansion, Ryecroft Hall, Auden-
shaw, valued at £30,000, to the local
council, with 16 houses which he built
last year and which are estimated to
be worth £750 each. He presented his
motor car to his chauffeur. He has
converted an old barn into a bungal-
ow for his own residence.

Austin Hopkinson is one of the
members of the House of Commons
who is original in his thinking. The
Labor members growl as he raps out
his peculiar tenets, especially when
he tells them that trade-unionism is
a tragedy, but they sit up and take
notice. Courage and obvious sincerity
are his distinguishing traits, and
these are not without value in a cham-
ber where imitators abound, and "I
say ditto" is the order of the day.

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DEVELOPMENT OF SHALE OIL MINING

Statement Issued by Bureau of Mines Shows Product Will Not Soon Supplant Petroleum Although Profits Are Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Facing the almost certain decline in the production of petroleum below the domestic needs of the nation before many years shall have passed, the government is interested in possibilities for the supplementary production of oil from sources as yet practically untapped, and is prolonging the period of supply, and to supplement it when it begins to diminish.

The oil shale of the country has been regarded as more or less of a reserve, to be made active in case of certain contingencies. There is no doubt that there is a large amount of oil contained in the shale in certain districts, but much money will have to be invested before the oil shale industry will take on commercial importance. The United States Bureau of Mines has been making some investigations, and it is estimated that a complete retorting plant, handling 1600 tons of shale a day, are between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, and if the average shale treated yielded 42 gallons of oil a ton it would probably require at least 1200 such plants, operating 365 days a year, to supply the volume of crude oil that was consumed in this country in 1920, and the shale mined daily would amount to approximately one-half the coal mined daily in this country. Although the oil shale industry has been existent for more than 50 years, the amount of shale oil produced in Scotland during 1920 was less than two days' average production of crude oil in the United States during the same year.

New Industry
The oil shale industry is not strictly comparable to the petroleum industry. It is a completely new industry for this country, and calls for new training and experience. The production of oil from oil shale is a large scale manufacturing enterprise that involves the handling of large amounts of low-grade material. It is comparable in many respects to the extraction of gold or copper from low-grade ores. The original investment for equipment is heavy, the operating expenses high, the profit per ton small, and a large daily capacity and good management are essential for profits.

"Up to the present time more than 150 companies have been organized in this country for the purpose of developing or purchasing stock in oil shale industries. At present there are no shale oil operations that have reached commercial production, although there is a great deal of activity in Colorado, Utah, Montana, Nevada and California, where there are large and easily accessible deposits of rich shale, and some oil has been and is being produced.

Deposits Are Scattered
"Other parts of the country also contain large deposits of bituminous shale. Several small plants have been completed and are operating from time to time, and there are under construction near De Beque, Colorado, one plant in under construction, and one operating near Watson, Utah. Besides two small plants near Elko, Nevada, one near Dillon, Montana, and one in California. Several experimental and demonstration plants have been erected in the large cities contiguous to the shale fields. A few plants are also being constructed in some of the eastern shale districts. To date none of these plants have operated under conditions that could be considered commercial, nor have they produced more than small quantities of oil during intermittent or short runs."

In a bulletin, just issued by the Bureau of Mines, the following conclusions are drawn:
"Many American shale deposits are richer in recoverable oil than Scottish shales now being worked, and probably nearly equal in nitrogen content, which is a measure of recoverable amount."

"Market conditions for shale products are less favorable in this country than in Scotland."

"Great quantities of American shales are of greater thickness and better suited for mining than Scottish shale."

"The shale-oil industry cannot hope to supplant the petroleum industry in a large way for many years, but will probably grow up from local industries in favorable places."

"Costs of oil-shale operations cannot be reliably estimated until commercial practice in this country furnishes the necessary basic data."

"The quantity and value of products and by-products to be obtained from oil shale in this country are not known with any degree of certainty."

CHICAGO ZONING COMMISSIONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Appointment of a city zoning commission has been made by Mayor William Hale Thompson and confirmed by the City Council. The work of the commission will be to divide the city into residential, commercial and industrial sections and restrict the type of buildings in each. The action on the part of the Mayor and City Council is the culmination of a prolonged fight on the part of property owners and civic institutions to have residential property protected from encroachment by factories and other buildings, which might prove detrimental.

The commission will prepare ordi-

CLEVELAND'S STORY TOLD IN PAGEANT

Floats and Parade Features of Celebration Marking Century and a Quarter Anniversary of the Foundation of Lake City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—A thousand trained voices carried over the miniature lake in Wade Park the praises of Cleveland, "the little town" which Moses Cleveland, the Connecticut surveyor plotted "and named for himself" on the banks of Lake Erie 125 years ago. Thousands of residents and visitors, occupying tiers of seats on the slopes of the natural amphitheater, and hundreds of automobiles on the boulevards surrounding the park, applauded with hand and horn last Saturday evening, as Cleveland's century and a quarter anniversary began its second stage.

The project for a "Cleveland Week" was started in the newspapers this year and is now in the height of achievement. Lake steamers from Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago, have been bringing visitors since Friday last. The celebration began with a representation, in old-time costume, of the founder's arrival by bateau on the waterfront. Charles A. Otis, himself of New England origin and related to one of the early chief magistrates of the city, taking the part of that Moses, who led the children of Connecticut into this land of good things.

The "landings" was followed by an elaborate parade in which the adopted children of Cleveland from many lands were represented in national costume. Foremost among these were the floats and groups of native-born Swiss and Germans, representing those sister republics, while newly-born Czechs, Slovaks, Rumania, Poland, Italy and Ireland, pleading to Uncle Sam for sympathy, were among the many floats. The Wade Park celebration was of decided merit. An immense stage backed up by seats for a thousand singers lay along the shore of the park lake above which a great orb July moon lent her luster, and here, to the strains of orchestral music, trumpet and their way down the park stairways, announcing the entrance of Father Time and his aides, who declared that the moment had come for the planting of a great city by the lake. Then, ascending his throne, he awaited the floats which approached by water, which proved to represent the principal factors in the city's buildings. Then the entire development of the city from the early battles with the Indians, the struggles of the pioneer, the inception of the modern town, the growth of industrial Cleveland and the part that invention, education, city planning, finance and democracy played in the development of the Sixth City, were all brilliantly depicted.

A wild west broncho-breaking contest, that has summoned many of the leading cowboys of the southwest, at which \$20,000 in prizes will be striven for, an old timers' baseball game, at which many famous Cleveland players, Napoleon Lajoie, Al Pratt, Cy Young and many others are to participate in the Olympic games, tennis tournaments, and a Cleveland-New York baseball series, all combine to make the present week interesting to Cleveland visitors.

ONTARIO'S LIQUOR LEGISLATION STRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Canadian liquor law, which prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquors into the Province, and the Sandy Bill passed by the Ontario Legislature, which prevents transportation of liquors within the Province, is now in full force. The only source of supply outside of private stocks is the government vender, and liquor may only be obtained through this agency by means of a prescription. The Ontario Board of License Commissioners have dropped a very plain hint to the medical fraternity that they must be careful in issuing prescriptions, so that this source of supply does not mean a flood of intoxicants.

"With the coming into force of two new laws, the dominion and provincial, we register the furthest point in advance yet gained along the line of temperance legislation," said the Rev. Ben Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, one of the foremost in temperance workers in Canada. There is a law that drinking or drunkenness with the concomitant evils, are in proportion to the facilities afforded for the supplying of intoxicating liquor," continued Mr. Spence. "By the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act we at once wiped out the bar. That is, we abolished the facilities for public drinking and drunkenness and as a result public drinking and drunkenness has been tremendously lessened. But the two new laws strike directly at the facilities for the supplying of the liquor that causes the evils that yet remain. The dominion measure makes it illegal for people to import liquor for beverage purposes, but does not effect delivery from breweries or distilleries of orders sent outside of the Province, therefore, the Sandy bill, a provincial measure, has been passed. It prevents transportation, carrying, delivering, receiving or taking delivery of liquor within the Province. Enforced, it will largely put the 'bootleggers' out of business."

BEER BILL DELAY STIRS LAWLESSNESS

Senators Blamed by Supporters of Prohibition Enforcement Measure—Say It Is Part of the Liquor Element Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Continued efforts to have action in the United States Senate on the prohibition enforcement bill postponed are declared by the proponents of the bill to be a part of the program of the liquor men, who regard every delay as that much gain in delaying strict enforcement of the law and in making it possible to defeat the real purpose of the law and to reverse the will of the people. One of the objects they are striving to achieve by delay is the promulgation of beer regulations in accordance with the ruling of Mitchell Palmer, when he was Attorney-General.

Speaking on this subject, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said yesterday: "Every one knows that it is to encourage lawlessness to do this and furnish food for the wet propaganda that the government issues regulations to make medical beer one day and prohibits it the next. Of course, there are other important measures before the Senate for consideration, but this bill has been discussed in three different legislative days and the Senate voted to take it up on Friday, but Senator Reed got the floor and used up the time in talking on any other bill. By every rule of fair play and reason this bill should be disposed of at once, even if it is necessary to invoke the rule to close debate after disposition of the pending agricultural bill."

The "wets" are playing a bold game to defy the law and its enforcement. The large sums spent in advertising propaganda by the association against the prohibition amendment advocating the repeal of the Volstead act and requiring each state to enact its own law is nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. The "wet" states "dry," just as they were before national prohibition under this program."

Enforcement Pledged Federal Attorney in Chicago Says All Saloons Will Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Injunction proceedings to close all saloons in Chicago where liquor is sold in violation of the Volstead act, and orders for the removal of all saloon signs, are to be instituted by federal authorities, according to the announcement made by Charles F. Clyde, United States District Attorney, upon his return from Washington, District of Columbia, where he attended a conference on measures to clear up congested federal court calendars.

"The liquor traffic can and shall be stopped," said Mr. Clyde. "An injunction will be placed against every saloon in Chicago which is selling liquor and the places closed in advance of prosecution. We have worked out and recommended certain changes which will make possible complete enforcement of the Volstead act."

"Every saloon sign in Chicago must come down. I understand there are 6100 saloon signs in the city, or some printed indication that liquor is being sold on the premises. If these are not removed by Tuesday we will start making arrests, and prosecute all proprietors who refuse to comply with the order. The large number of violations of the Volstead act can be handled and are handled. I am going to make the city dry."

JUNE LIVING COSTS SHOW SLIGHT FALL

NEW YORK, New York—Clothing, with an average increase in prices of nine-tenths of 1 per cent, was the only necessity that went up during the month of June, according to statistics covering the entire United States, made public on Saturday by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Food was the only item that went down, the decrease being figured at three-tenths per cent. All other items, the report said, remained stationary. The decrease in the average living cost of a typical wage earner's family for the month was figured at two-tenths of 1 per cent.

COAL LANDS' RULES SPELL CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, has promulgated the regulations under which the coal lands covered by the land leasing law are to be operated. The Bureau of Mines is to act as the agency of administration, it is announced.

"The purpose of these regulations is to carry out the intention of the land leasing law, concerning conservation of public lands and the protection of the government's interest in the coal deposits," according to a statement just issued by the depart-

NEED OF RAILROADS IN AFGHANISTAN

Country's Progress Hindered by the Lack of Transportation Facilities, Says Afghan Prince Now in America on Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The greatest need in the development of Afghanistan, and in the advancement of all that section of Asia lying between Persia and India, is immediate construction of railroads, according to Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, son of the Princess Fatima Sultan of Kabul, who, with his two brothers, Sirdar Muhammad Akbar Khan and Sirdar Muhammad Asim Khan, and their mother, was in San Francisco recently on his way to Cambridge University. The three princes, who are of royal Afghan blood, are the grandsons of Amir Muhammad Zaman Khan, grand-uncle of Amir Amanullah Khan, ruler of Afghanistan.

Sirdar Muhammad Hashim Khan, the eldest of the Afghan princes, has been sent by his government to study railroad engineering, and, in preparation for his life work, already has acquired a good command of English, through tutors and in the schools of his country, where, he says, English is beginning to be taught. His brothers are going with him to Cambridge at their own expense.

"Railroads are the greatest need of all Asia," said the young Sirdar to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "but especially are they needed in Afghanistan, where transportation is a very serious problem and one which contributes more than anything else to the delay in the development of the country's resources and the advancement of its people. Afghanistan lies between India and Persia, and is cut off from the transportation systems of India by the Himalayas."

Much Depends on Transportation
"If a way could be found through these mountains for a railroad to connect with the British rail systems in India, the opening of the mines, cattle country, forests, and great deposits of marble, diorite and other ornamental stones in my country would be a matter of a few years. But all communication between Afghanistan and the Indian Empire must traverse the Khyber Pass, where the grades are too steep to allow of railroad construction. The roads there are hewn out of the solid rock of the mountain sides, and, while they serve as paths for mules, pack animals and even gun carriages, the grades are too steep and the curves too sharp for the laying of rails."

"Lack of adequate transportation is one of the most important reasons for the disturbed conditions which prevail in some of the remotest provinces of my country, for this lack prevents prompt transportation of government forces to quell uprisings and also limits enterprises and industry which would furnish the people with work and thus make them more contented with life. One of the reasons that we have no railroads from Persia, in addition to the lack of rail lines in that country, is the prejudice of the frontier provinces of Afghanistan. The warring governors of those provinces, other petty officials and the bandit leaders know that the coming of the rail lines would mean the end of their misrule, and they do all in their power to thwart any efforts the national government may make to introduce these improvements."

National Railway Systems Studied
"I have been given a government commission to study railroading, after I have done some work in civil engineering, and the government is sending 10 other young men to other schools in different parts of Europe and the United States for the same purpose. By this method of education and the return of the young men so trained to work for the advancement of these ideas in Afghanistan, the government hopes to overcome the opposition of these frontier provinces without recourse to force of arms to compel them to accept the railroad as a necessary factor in civilization and national advancement."

"The government has had two men touring the railroad systems of the United States during the past two years, and, from their reports, I believe the government will endeavor to install at first a short rail line of the same kind as is in use in the United States, with the same character of locomotives and rolling stock, since the American equipment and management appear much better than those of the British lines, as we have seen them in operation in India. I am being sent to England, however, to study the British

JUDGE PROTESTS POLICE ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Indiscriminate arrest of radicals on flimsy pretexts is protested by Magistrate Maneau of the Yorkville court, who says that he is tired of having the police come to him with requests that he convict men on pretexts which are not even legitimate excuses for arrest. Since street speaking is permitted in certain territory he asks why it is that police captains in the different precincts give their officers instructions to break up such meetings, and insists that no more be brought up before him unless with evidence of their having committed unlawful acts.

That illegal search and seizure is urged by the American Civil Liberties Union, which has appealed to Mayor John F. Hylan to prefer charges against James J. Gegan, detective sergeant, as head of the bomb squad.

BELGIUM HONORS AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brig-Gen. George H. Harrison, head of the allied commission in charge of prisoners of war in Germany after the armistice, has been decorated with the Order of Leopold by the Belgian Ambassador, Baron De Cartier, in recognition of his services in behalf of Belgian prisoners. The ceremony took place on Friday at the Belgian Embassy in the presence of officers of the American and Belgian armies.

Travel by Sea

Philadelphia, Tue. 5 P. M. Sat. 5 P. M. Baltimore, Tue. 5 P. M. Sat. 5 P. M. New York, Tue. 5 P. M. Sat. 5 P. M. Tickets include meals and berth on main deck. Steerage tickets to principal ports. See illustrated folder.

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VACATION TRIPS BY SEA

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Philadelphia, Tue. 5 P. M. Sat. 5 P. M. Baltimore, Tue. 5 P. M. Sat. 5 P. M. New York, Tue. 5 P. M. Sat. 5 P. M. Tickets include meals and berth on main deck. Steerage tickets to principal ports. See illustrated folder.

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CONFERENCE URGED OF NEWSPAPER MEN

Advantages of Such a Gathering Prior to the Meeting of the Disarmament Conference Proposed by Japanese and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—An international conference of newspapermen, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, just prior to the disarmament conference there, and for the purpose of clarifying among the newspapermen the issues which will come before the disarmament sessions, has been proposed by Hoshio Mitsuana, founder and president of the Nippon Dempo Tsushin Sha, the great Japanese news agency.

Mr. Mitsuana's proposal, made at a dinner given in his honor by William W. Hawkins, president of the United Press Association, illustrates the tendency of newspapermen the world over to come together around the same purpose for discussion throwing light upon international questions, thereby contributing toward removal of misunderstandings.

Not long ago Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, addressing the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents here, urged newspapermen generally to use the utmost care in the selection and presentation of news, with the thought of international comity always in mind. There is a plan now in formation for a conference in London between British and American newspapermen. This was proposed by Lord Burnham, owner of the London Daily Telegraph. Now comes the Japanese proposal for a conference of worldwide scope in Washington.

Mr. Mitsuana preceded his proposal with an explanation that Japan stands opposed to the theory of absolutism which had its most recent outlet in Prussianism, and that Japan has a special position in the Far East. Without going into specific details, the Japanese journalist made it clear that much could be said in a conference held for mutual interest that would tend to wipe out misunderstandings between Japan and the United States.

Other speakers emphasized the necessity of improved cable communication between the two countries. It was pointed out that the one cable during the war was so crowded that Japan frequently received cable news after the arrival of mail advices. The United States Navy Department has now made it possible to reach Japan also by way of Guam, and for this service has cut the rate from the direct cable's 30 cents a word to 20 cents. But it was asserted that facilities should be so improved as to reduce the rate to five cents at the lowest, or 10 cents at the highest. For, in order to avoid misunderstandings, it was urged that prompt exchange of news between the two countries be essential. As stated by Percy Buller, president of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents: "Prompt exchange of accurate news is necessary if we are to assist in bringing about that lasting international friendship for which the world yearns."

Mr. Mitsuana is on his way to Europe.

EAGLE DISTURBANCE OPPOSED

NEW YORK, New York—Protest against the slaughter of American bald eagles in Alaska was made on Saturday by T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, who declared the territory had paid bounties on 15,000 eagles.

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Good Shoes are an Economy

Good Shoes are an Economy

NINE CRAFT SEIZED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Vessels Chartered to U. S. Mail
Steamship Company Will Be
Operated by American Line
—Court Action Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Nine steamships of the United States Mail Steamship Company, chartered to the United States Mail Steamship Company, have been seized by the United States Shipping Board for alleged failure on the part of the company to pay rentals to the board amounting to \$400,000. The company denies any unpaid rentals, and claims that the board owes it \$2,000,000. The seized vessels will be operated temporarily by the United American Line, Inc., an enterprise of W. Averill Harriman, regarded by the United States Mail Company as a competitor. Court action by the company is expected. It has two ships left.

The board claims that the United States Mail Company has paid no rental for the ships since March 31 and that they have therefore defaulted the charter under which the boats were held. The company charges that the seizure is the culmination of efforts of foreign interests to keep the American flag from the seas. The board denies this charge, calling the charge "flag-waving," and pointing out that under the Harriman line the ships will fly the American flag.

Offices Not Taken

The board failed in an attempt to take over the United States Mail Company's offices here. The board holds that the auditing of accounts, now in progress, revealed the alleged unpaid rentals, and insists that all accounts with the government must be settled by companies as any other business accounts would be. It is contended that this decision, and the seizure growing out of it, are part of the Leaker plan to run the board's business as a business.

The company's claim is that rentals were not to be paid until after the vessels had been reconditioned and that none of them have been reconditioned thus far. It is held that the company put some in service before reconditioning on solicitation of the board; and that the company has actually given the board \$250,000 in advance of rentals when due.

Company's President Speaks

"It was then understood that the entire subject of hire would be held in abeyance, pending determination as to whether the amount should be reduced, and when earned applied toward reimbursing the Mail for the expenditures it has made on the vessels, amounting to date to substantially \$2,000,000," said Captain Francis J. McGee, president of the company, when he was asked by the board to pay for reconditioning the America and the Washington. The Mail has expended in excess of \$250,000 on the America alone, and this amount is due from the board to the Mail under the arrangement of April 6, so that even if the contentions of the board as to the amount of hire were correct it will be seen that the board had been in fact overpaid.

"Up to June 30 the United States Mail Steamship Company, Inc., had paid \$2,755,375.33 for reconditioning. Toward this the Shipping Board paid \$4,055,184.60. Other payments by the United States Mail Steamship Company, Inc., during July for reconditioning brings the total amount owed the Mail by the Shipping Board to more than \$2,000,000."

Hint at Further "Defaults"

Representatives of the board say that more than the failure to pay rental was behind the government's move, but they refused to disclose what the other "defaults" were, on the ground that to do so "would jeopardize" the government's position.

"We took the ships over because we thought that the interests of the United States Shipping Board required it," said Elmer Schlessinger, counsel for the board. "As for the statements of Mr. Mayer about reconditioning, we don't owe them a cent. The old Shipping Board was 'jollied' into putting \$5,000,000 of government money into reconditioning two of the United States Mail boats and this new board, headed by Mr. Lusk, doesn't purpose being 'jollied.' We are going to put the board on a sound business basis. If the American Merchant Marine is ever going to be any good the board must operate like any other business. We found the former board had gotten into utter chaos, with millions in steel contracts, and things generally enmeshed. Things were 'gotten away with' under the old conditions, but they are going to be done under the new. The United States Mail has not paid us a cent since March 31 and if we are going to show the country that we mean business we've got to start somewhere."

No Ulterior Motive

Mr. Schlessinger was told that a report had arisen that foreign interests were eager to smash the only American passenger-carrying line across the Atlantic and that influences of this kind had prompted the Shipping Board seizure.

"Nothing to it," he replied. "You've heard of people waving a flag before. There were other matters in this affair, but I am not at liberty just now to disclose them. The International Merchant Marine, for the Harriman interests, had nothing whatever to do with it. It was simply business policy and nothing else. They owed us money and didn't pay. We took back the ships; that's all. And we don't owe them a cent."

E. A. Quarles, an official of the United States Mail Company, said:

"This is the culmination of efforts that have been put forth by foreign competitors and allied American interests, ever since the United States Mail was organized, to keep the American flag off the Atlantic. At first these interests declared that they did not fear our company, alleging that we were not competent to run a large transatlantic line. When they saw our ships regularly crossing the ocean with full cargoes and cabins, they realized that they had a brand of competition to contend with that they had not bargained for."

Alleged Propaganda

"They evidently became alarmed, and a systematic campaign of propaganda, espionage and lobbying was set on foot. We have it from reliable authority that a British subject, who had lived in this country for a number of years, and who had married here, was approached by foreign representatives and asked to conduct a systematic publicity campaign in American newspapers derogatory to the efforts to get the American flag on the seas once more."

"A representative of the government shipping interests of a foreign country which is one of the strongest shipping competitors of the United States, boldly asserted when the United States Mail was organized that it was '100 per cent German.' No effort was left untried in our newspapers to discredit this company and all genuine American companies."

DAKOTA MONUMENT TO FINDER OF GOLD

Horatio N. Ross, in 1874, Braved
Sioux Indians as an Engineer
With General Custer's Expedition
and Discovered the Metal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SIoux FALLS, South Dakota — Thousands of people will gather at Custer, in the heart of the Black Hills, on July 27, to attend the unveiling and dedication of a monument to Horatio N. Ross, who made the first discovery of gold in the Black Hills. Since that time the mines of the Black Hills have produced gold to the value of about \$250,000,000, and mining experts claim that gold to several times this sum yet remains there awaiting extraction by modern machinery.

From the time of the discovery of the Black Hills by the Sioux Indians, in 1775, until the beginning of gold mining, in 1875, the authentic history of the Black Hills comprises little more than flitting glimpses of the fur-trading industry and the brief official records of occasional exploring expeditions.

The earliest authentic account of the finding of gold in the Black Hills dates from July 27, 1874, at which time Horatio N. Ross and William T. McKay, miners accompanying the famous expedition of Gen. George A. Custer to the Black Hills, found small quantities of the precious metal in the bed of French creek within the present boundaries of the city of Custer.

The report that gold had been found quickly reached the outside world, and, being greatly exaggerated as to its amount, aroused much excitement among the frontiersmen. As a result, only a few weeks after the visit of General Custer and his command to the Black Hills, a party of gold seekers entered the region, reaching French creek on December 22, 1874. Travel in those days was slow and much time was consumed in reaching French creek after the gold seekers had entered the foothills of the Black Hills.

The party had left Covington, Nebraska, opposite Sioux City, Iowa, on the Missouri River on October 6, 1874. It was known as the Collins-Russell party, and consisted of 26 men, and one woman and a boy. They at once, upon reaching French creek, proceeded to build a strong stockade as protection against the warlike Sioux Indians, who claimed the Black Hills and were bitterly opposed to white persons invading the region. The stockade was known as the Gordon stockade, and for many years was a famous landmark of that part of the Black Hills.

A few weeks later the government military authorities learned of the presence of this party of gold seekers in the Black Hills, and, wishing to protect the interests and rights of the Sioux, sent messengers to the white invaders to leave the country forthwith. The gold seekers refused to leave without being forced to do so, and on April 6, 1875, they were escorted out of the Black Hills by a small detachment of United States cavalry which had been sent to the scene to elect them. They were taken to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and after a brief time were released.

Late in December, 1875, the troops were removed from the Black Hills, and during the remainder of the winter and the following spring it was estimated that 10,000 white gold seekers reached there. Afterward the region embracing the Black Hills was ceded by the Sioux Indians and formally opened to the whites.

TRACTION MEN ACCEPT WAGE CUT

NEW YORK, New York — The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which operates most of the trolleys, elevated and subway lines in Brooklyn, and some subways in Manhattan, on Saturday announced that wages would be reduced 10 per cent on August 5. The employees agreed to the reduction. Employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates most of the transportation facilities in Manhattan, consented to a similar reduction previously.

FILM CENSOR WANTS HELPFUL CRITICISM

Member of New York Censorship
Board Will Consider Interests
of the Industry as Well as the
Protection of Public Morals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York — Mrs. Eli T. Hosmer, vice chairman of the Republic Motion Picture Censorship Board, and newly appointed member of the state Motion Picture Censorship Board, says that she will perform her duties in connection with her new office with regard for the welfare of the motion picture industry as well as for the protection of common morals.

Mrs. Hosmer believes that motion pictures are entitled to helpful and constructive criticism rather than antagonistic and destructive censorship. She believes that the position of the state board should be made so plain that producers will discard the idea for unwholesome motion pictures before they are converted into the finished product. Mrs. Hosmer has decided ideas on film-making, but prefers to pass judgment only on individual pictures, without attempting to generalize on any class of picture as unfit for showing.

Undesirable Appeal

"Personally," said Mrs. Hosmer, "I like good movies. I do not attend many, but when I go I usually enjoy them. What keeps me away, as well as a great number of other things, is the fact that too many pictures are made with a distinctly undesirable appeal. I believe it is the task of the censors to raise the standard of pictures so that more people will attend the theater and view pictures they can enjoy."

"Much of the titles, posters, banners and other advertising matter is misleading and I am often kept away from a picture because of its objectionable title. Other times I have seen a title picture enjoyable. It is probable that the regulation of titles, posters and advertisements will receive the attention of the commission."

Regarding the subjects of certain other kinds of pictures Mrs. Hosmer said: "I hold definite opinions on such pictures but I cannot express myself. It would not be fair to the other two members of the commission, which hasn't met yet."

Censor Likes Thrills

Mrs. Hosmer will favor elimination of an entire picture rather than elimination of certain scenes upon which the rest of the picture depends. She believes cutting is impracticable generally. "After we have decided what cannot be shown, it will remain for the producer to keep such things from his film altogether," she said.

Mrs. Hosmer favors outdoor pictures, containing "thrills." She said she would rather see an outdoor picture where horses are galloping down a hill or where other stunts are performed, than a society drama. She believes the pictures also should contain educational value. Mrs. Hosmer sees that the board has a serious task ahead of it, but believes that the difficulties can be ironed out so that the censorship will not constitute any hindrance to the picture industry. She believes that with the commission's help better pictures should be made and larger audiences attracted to the theaters.

CITY BUILDINGS OF VALUE TO PUBLIC

Committee Considers Possibility
of Greater Community Use
of Municipal Structures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts — A wide variety of community uses to which the city buildings and schoolhouses may be put were suggested at the first meeting of a special committee appointed by Mayor Andrew J. Peters to investigate the possibility of extending the service of municipal structures to the public. Assignments were given to the several members of the committee to investigate what had been done along this line in other communities; to study the possibilities of cooperation with, and danger of encroachment on, the activities of other agencies; to make a survey of what is being done; to consider relative needs in various localities; and to sound out public opinion.

Meetings of a community nature held at forums, or for lectures, educational films, concerts, patriotic observances or other forms of entertainment or instruction, were suggested. It was also brought out that the buildings could serve as a center for the better development of community sentiment and opinion; could aid in the formation of improvement groups, parent-teacher's and parents' associations, clubs of varying nature for educational and Americanization work; and would serve as headquarters of organizations maintained for the public welfare.

"The committee," explains Graydon Stetson, chairman of the group, "is desirous of seeing that the public, from whose taxes these buildings are erected and administered, gets the largest possible return for its money. One of the best ways to develop competent citizens is to give them an opportunity to assume the responsibilities of citizenship and carry them out. Sometimes the lack of facilities makes this impractical. The use of public buildings in this connection for sectarian, non-partisan and purely public welfare purposes would seem to be justified."

"DRINK CURE" PLACES HAVE FEW PATIENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — B. E. Neal of this city, president of the Neal Institute, sheds interesting light in the effects of the prohibition law. He says:

"I am president of 65 Neal Institutes for the treatment of the 'drink habit,' that were located in the principal cities of the United States and Canada. During the 12 years before the Volstead act became effective, we treated more than 125,000 drinking men and women. Chicago and Cleveland institutes treated more than 100 patients a month. Los Angeles and San Francisco averaged 25 to 30 a month. Today, Neal Institutes still operating do not average two patients a month. Nearly all the Neal Institutes have been closed for lack of patronage, and I am now devoting all my time to another business."

"Light wine and beer drinkers have not generally turned to strong liquors. 'Home brewers' are losing interest in home brewing. 'Bootleg whisky' is blinding and killing its patrons. Drinkers are not turning to the use of drugs, contrary to widely-published statements that they are. Only three classes of drinkers are left—those who have a 'home stock'; those who still think it is 'sporty' to drink, and the unfortunate monomaniac, or dispo-maniac. If the Volstead act is properly enforced, we will have a practically dry country in the next five years. Prohibition is prohibiting, and these cold facts which I have just stated can be verified, and should be known to both friends and foes of prohibition."

PARAGUAY SELLS MENNONITES LANDS

Movement From Canada to Tracts
in South America Also Is
Encouraged by the Promise of
Military Service Exemption

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Mennonites from the Saskatchewan district of Canada have purchased tracts of land in Paraguay, South America, and the Paraguayan Government has exempted them and their male descendants from military service forever, according to Daniel Ehlers, a Mennonite elder, who is in San Francisco on a return from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to the Swift Current settlement in Canada. "Discussing this new territory to be taken over by the 'Mennonites in South America,' Mr. Ehlers said exclusively to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"Reports of the Mennonite movement to South America have been greatly exaggerated. We are moving from Canada to South and Central America, to Mexico, and to the states of Mississippi and Alabama. The total migration to all the sections I have mentioned, will not exceed 95,000."

South American Purchase

"Our only South American purchase so far has been an option on 60,000 acres of land in Paraguay, on the banks of the Paraguay River. These lands are located near the town of Mercedes, about 50 miles from Asunción, the capital. There are no rail lines in that part of the country, but it is so level that teams can be driven over almost any part of it, and steamboat lines are operating well on the Paraná, Pilcomayo and Paraguay rivers."

Reports have been published that we have taken an option on 3,000,000 acres in Paraguay, but, as a matter of fact, we have taken an option on no land whatever, and have bought outright only 60,000 acres, or one-fiftieth of the area we are said to have taken on options. The land was offered to us at 37½ cents an acre, gold, and we took it, the expenses of transfers, guarantee of titles by the Paraguayan federal supreme court and other incidental expenses bringing the total we have agreed to pay to \$25,000. Our church as an organization has no money, and whatever money is paid for lands must come from the finances of the individual Mennonites.

Farming Prospects Bright

"The land we have bought is suitable for the production of corn, wheat, beans, other vegetables, and cattle. Paraguay imports large quantities of corn and beans, but produces more cattle than it consumes, so that we shall devote our attentions there to raising foodstuffs for the local markets. It is probable that about 8000 Mennonites, men, women and children, will go to Paraguay, of whom possibly 1000 will be grown men and young men old enough to manage farms or to do the work on them since we do not employ 'hired men' to do our work, or 'hired girls' in our houses."

"The Government of Paraguay has exempted, by act of the national congress, our people and their descendants forever from military service. It also has allowed us complete religious freedom and the right to establish our own schools and send our children to them, provided we pay a fixed percentage of the school tax to the federal government of the country."

"The land we have purchased is now inhabited by Indians, but there are no permanent settlements on it. The first division of our people will go to Paraguay, so as to arrive there about October 1, sailing from Vancouver or Victoria. This first party will consist of about 500 men. We expect to send the remaining 2500 by January or February, 1922. It is the plan of the elders of the church to establish a number of comparatively small colonies."

ALASKANS GREET NEW GOVERNOR

Oath of Office Taken by Scott
C. Bone at Ketchikan—Gives
President's Message Foreseeing
New Era for the Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

KETCHIKAN, Alaska — Bringing from the President of the United States "the message" that he believes Alaska is entering upon a new era, Scott C. Bone, the new Governor of Alaska, accompanied by his wife and daughter, on the way to their new home in Juneau, made the first stop in Alaska at Ketchikan, and while the steamer was in port a public reception was held, and a midnight banquet given by the Commercial Club.

The new Governor took the path of office while here, although he had taken it in Washington, District of Columbia, in order to facilitate some work which he had to do before leaving for the North. The oath was administered at Ketchikan by Judge Robert W. Jennings of the District Court, who also bade the Governor welcome on behalf of Alaskans. In responding, Governor Bone said in part:

"President Harding is interested in Alaska. Secretary Fall is interested in Alaska. The entire Administration at Washington is interested in Alaska. With the support of the government at Washington, I come to Alaska in an optimistic mood, feeling that there is big work to do here, and that we shall have the support of Washington in doing this big work. In talking to audiences in the east I have traced the history of this wonderful land of the North. That would be an old story to you Alaskans. You know the difficulties that have confronted Alaska, the chaotic system of government that has retarded its development; and I am here to say that I fully believe these obstacles are to be removed."

Bureaux Interfere

"You know that some 38 bureaux in the city of Washington have a hand in the running of Alaska. That number is 37 too great. Legislation is pending in Washington which I truly believe will correct the evils which have retarded the prosperity of this Territory."

"I come in optimistic mood, because I realize the government of Alaska is a big business proposition. I want to see the industries of this Territory started anew, its possibilities—its great wealth—developed. We all want to see the Territory grow in population."

"The record Alaska has made, in spite of obstacles, has been truly marvelous and remarkable. It has gone ahead in spite of the handicaps that have constantly confronted it. The government at Washington, in the hands of the present administration—to help Alaska, then this position of Governor appealed to me, and appealed strongly."

Administration Support

"It has been said that I was reluctant to accept the position of Governor of Alaska. When the position was first suggested to me, I was hesitant and reluctant, but when I became convinced that President Harding, Secretary Fall, a majority in Congress intend to get behind Alaska and to help Alaska, then this position of Governor appealed to me, and appealed strongly."

"I love the Northland. I love the Pacific coast. Since my first visit to Alaska, in 1913, when I came among you here, looked over your prosperous and promising city, visited other

cities in southeastern and southwestern Alaska, made the trip down the Yukon to Nome, familiarized myself with Alaska, realized its magnitude, I have felt the lure of Alaska, just as you old Alaskans have felt it. The pioneer spirit was contagious enough to affect me. I have wanted to come back. I come back dedicating my life to the needs of this Territory. I propose to become a full-fledged Alaskan. If I do not qualify as a sound and a pioneer it will not be my fault. I have considered Alaska's needs from the outside—from Washington, from New York—now I shall consider its needs from the viewpoint of Alaska. I crave your help and cooperation. I want us all to stand together and fight for Alaska."

Selection Approved

Some disappointment was felt at first because an Alaskan was not made Governor, but it is now considered that the selection of Mr. Bone for this position was a fortunate one. It is believed that because of his training, experience, close relations with the Administration at Washington, his wide and intimate acquaintance with the senators and leaders of the House, his prominence in connection with the press, he is especially fitted to present Alaska's needs in so convincing a way as to get satisfactory results.

Mr. Bone's nomination early in June, followed by his speedy and unanimous confirmation by the Senate, answers the question which Alaskans had been asking themselves and others for many weeks: Who would succeed Thomas Riggs Jr. as Governor?—he having sent in his resignation early in March.

The national committee men from Alaska (who was urging the appointment of George C. Hazelett of Cordova for Governor), and other prominent Alaskans moved on Washington in time for the inauguration of President Harding. [Later Judge James Wickham, who had been elected as delegate from Alaska for a number of times, appeared on the scene to oppose the candidacy of Hazelett and to look after his own candidacy for that office. A stubborn fight was made between these two candidates and their friends, which resulted in both of them being eliminated from the contest.]

CENTRAL AMERICAN ASSEMBLY IN SESSION

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Unofficial representatives of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have arrived here to observe matters brought before the Central American Constituent Assembly, now in session as the legislative body of the Federation of Central American Republics.

This action on the part of Nicaragua and Costa Rica is considered important in political circles, as both countries have failed to join with Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras in forming the federation.

A great manifestation has been held in honor of the foreign delegations, and the unofficial representatives of the two non-member nations have come in for a large share of attention.

PORTO RICAN GOVERNOR SAILS

NEW YORK, New York — E. Mont Reilly, who sailed for Porto Rico on Saturday to assume his duties as Governor of the island, said he was opposed to the United States granting independence to any of its insular possessions. He favored statehood for them, he said. "The Porto Ricans who are discussing independence will get farther if they will start talking statehood," he said. "They could elect all of their officers, and do the various states in the Union." He added that he intended to enforce the law strictly. The aims of his administration will be set forth in his inaugural address this Saturday.

FISHERY COLLEGE ECONOMIC FACTOR

Extension of Research in Fish
and Methods of Marketing
Urged—Present Time Said
to Demand Some Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ROCKLAND, Maine—Establishment of a college of fisheries in Maine in the interests of economy in handling and marketing fish as well as permitting authoritative research into questions relating to fisheries, is urged by Edwin W. Gould, chairman of the Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission. It is pointed out that Maine as a state contiguous to the great fish banks should second the work of the only college of fisheries in the United States, that in the State of Washington. It is also said that it would further the efforts in this line by cooperating with the only college of this type established by any nation, that in Japan.

In suggesting the value of a fisheries college, Mr. Gould points out that it will greatly aid official agencies dealing with this subject. It will enable the accumulation of information with regard to the varieties of fish and the areas in which they are to be found. It would also be of invaluable assistance in the educational campaign for greater consumption of fish as food.

"There is no provision made," Mr. Gould asserts, "to help the fisherman to secure his catch and place it upon the market in the most economical and sanitary manner; to instruct him in modern methods of canning and curing fish; for preserving his catch from the time that it is taken until delivered at the curing plant. These and many other help problems would be solved at a college of fisheries."

"At the present time the fisheries are feeling the aftermath of the world war to a large extent, export trade has fallen off, the result of inability of European nations to purchase, disturbed transportation, high price of labor and fishing supplies. Now is the time for the State to extend a much needed help to this important industry by establishing a college of fisheries to aid in building upon a broad basis for the present and future generations, with a market division to assist in the distribution of sea food products."

"In connection with the college of fisheries there should be a biological station where primarily the work should be to investigate the best methods of increasing the natural supply of fish in the different branches of the Maine fisheries."

KU-KLUX LOCAL TAKES FULL RESPONSIBILITY

BEAUMONT, Texas—The Beaumont local of the Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan on Sunday sent long letters to both newspapers here in which they assume full responsibility for the recent beating, tarring and feathering of J. S. Paul, local physician, and R. F. Scott.

The communication bore the official seal of the order and contained more than 4000 words as an explanation of the two attacks.

Belief was expressed here that the letters will be investigated by William Joseph Simons, Grand Wizard of the order of Atlanta, Georgia, and the developments may be expected in accordance with the head official's declared intention to submit to authorities the roster of local branches violating the "law of the land."

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PLAN TO UNIFY THE SPANISH PENINSULA

Process of Strengthening Portuguese and Spanish Relations Along Cultural Lines Is Given Encouragement of Authorities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The process of approximation or conjunction between the two countries of the peninsula is pursued with persistency and some ingenuity, especially on the cultural side, which is indeed responsible for most of it. It is encouraged by all the authorities, the underlying idea being that, with the world in the state it is, never was it more desirable that there should be a maximum of sympathy between Spain and Portugal, such as might perhaps in some circumstances be translated into assistance. Nothing is specially in view, but everything is possible—that is the suggestion, though a certain delicacy is maintained in the expression of it.

At the present time there are three or four different schemes on hand for the assistance of this approximation. It appears that mostly the Spaniards are initiators. An excursion of peculiar interest, which has attracted much attention, has just been made, consisting of a tour through Portugal on the part of the professors and students in the doctorate in history at the Central University of Madrid. Prof. Luis R. Tormo, dean of the faculty of philosophy and letters and professor of art history at the university, led the expedition, and he was accompanied by the professors of American and Spanish history and of Arabic archaeology, Antonio Ballesera and Manuel Gomes Moreno, and also the professor of Portuguese literature, Javier Sanches Canton. More than 20 men and women students were in the party, and the expedition was 27 strong. From a small idea, intended to be conducted in the most modest and most obscure manner, it grew to international importance and became a formidable educational enterprise before it was completed, while its importance seemed to increase, it formed the subject of questions, answers and speeches in Parliament before all was over.

Visit to Historic Spots

The scheme in advance was to visit all the most historic spots of Portugal and make an examination of its artistic treasures. Thomas, Evora, Lisbon, Cintra, and the monasteries of Alcobaça, Batalha, Coimbra and Viseu were in the program. Plasencia and Cáceres in Spain were to be taken on the outward journey and Salamanca on the return. During the few weeks preceding the start of the expedition Professor Tormo gave a special course in Portuguese history, with special reference to its art, to the students. This was the first occasion for some time that the faculty of philosophy and letters found itself with any funds for such an enterprise as this; there was indeed only one precedent for it, and that was about five years ago when, with a sum of money granted by Mr. Burrell, as Minister of Education, it was possible to make an educational journey through Andalusia. Apart from that, all that has been done has been to make various expeditions to places of historic interest in the region of Madrid, and this has always been done entirely at the expense of the professors and pupils themselves.

Professor Tormo has given an interesting account of the way in which the expedition fared from start to finish. He says that in every respect it was the most brilliant success, and one of its most striking features was the warmth of the reception given by Portuguese authorities of every description and the way in which the Spanish and Portuguese professors and students fraternized. He is strongly of opinion that more ought to be done in this way, so that the two people should come really to appreciate and like each other and not live back to back as if warring. In the program there had only been included schemes for the study of Portuguese monuments and art, and it was perhaps for that reason that when the opportunity came the manifestations of fraternity were the more spontaneous and enthusiastic.

Examination of Past

The Madrid party went to Portugal only to see things of the past; to examine them and to consider the artistic genius of Portugal; they were not desirous of prying into things that were not open for all to see, or to meddle in any way in political and economic affairs. The director of the Lisbon Art Museum, José de Figueiredo, having been approached for information beforehand, had made it his business to facilitate the success of the expedition in every possible way. Professor Tormo had it strongly impressed upon him that the two peoples had been going on their way very oblivious of a great truth, which was that neither of them could understand its own self thoroughly or have any proper appreciation of its own past unless it made a study of the history of the other. The histories of the literature, of the graphic arts, of the industrial arts, and of the juridical and ecclesiastical institutions, of political and military affairs and especially of the great overseas adventures and enterprises of the two nations, were intertwined or ran parallel, and the whole was a subject for conjunctive study.

Had it not been for the Portuguese ambient and various attendant circumstances Alfonso and Isabella might not have given to Columbus the necessary means for his voyage of discovery of the new world. And then on the other hand perhaps the poet Camões, master alike of the Spanish

and Portuguese languages, a lyrical poet in both, might not have come to the poetic task of expressing the national feeling of his people in the way he did if he had not been looking askance at the feared peninsular hegemony of Castile. In politics as in art, Portugal wished to be Portugal. Her history is a succession of energetic acts. The very history of her art expresses the vitality of her patriotism, which Spaniards must admire with fervor and affectionate sympathy. The four or five great architectural masterpieces of the robust neighbors of Spain were in their magnificence only testimonies of the people's faith in their country. Each of them, Alcobaça, Batalha, Belem, Thomar, Mafra, signified an epoch or an achievement.

Distinct but Brotherly

The Spanish students' expedition, says Professor Tormo, soon came to understand on its arrival in Portugal how very distinct were the two peoples, but then on the other hand what brotherly they were after all. Then later they all came to understand how mutually advantageous it would be if the spiritual, the cultural dialogue between the two peoples, which had been dropped for some time, were now resumed. It would be very useful to the Spanish people. They had much to learn from Portugal after all. By the reading of their poets, by the consideration of their works of art, and by close association with the people, they might gain many things in which they were still lacking. They might come by a fine delicate sensibility, and a gentler civility and courtesy, of which the Portuguese were a splendid example.

Professor Tormo is also a Senator, and in the Senate shortly after his return he brought up one or two pertinent questions. He was appealing to the Minister of Public Instruction that he should assist toward the cultural communion of the two countries. He mentioned that 23 students of the university, with three professors and an assistant, had had to make this expedition to Portugal on a total sum of 5000 pesetas. At the same time, while they received the most affectionate welcome in every Portuguese town they visited, the Spanish military authorities on their outward journey subjected the students to innumerable inconveniences.

Professor Tormo thought that such confraternity as had just been exhibited might be a most advantageous bond in the relations of Spain with Portugal, so near and yet so far as the two countries were from each other through want of comprehension and mutual attention. They were neighbors living with their backs to each other. He spoke strongly of the absence of Portuguese books from the public libraries and the educational institutions. He spoke also of the desirability of paying more attention to the study of the Portuguese language, which was a finer-bred language, in relation to the Castilian, than the Catalian, for example, which was made by the Catalians themselves.

LABOR TURNOVER IN JAPANESE INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—A new high record for labor turnover in Japan was set within 10 days, when more than 10,000 persons lost their positions and new employment was obtained by approximately the same number. The total number of persons out of work during the 10-day period as registered at the employment bureau was 11,832, of whom 421 were women. Work was offered to 11,303, including positions open to 1400 women. There was an increase of 3480 out of work over the preceding 10 days, but also an increase of 2233 jobs offered.

Nearly a third of the labor turnover was in factories and mines, the building industry coming next. There were 1264 house workers out of employment, but only 195 of these were women. It is noted, however, that demands were made for about 800 maid servants, to which only 192 replied. Women in Japan, as in the West, it is believed, have lost their interest in house work and instead are seeking employment in factories, offices and stores.

DISCONTENT IN DARWIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

DARWIN, Australia.—Some of Darwin's leading citizens resolutely refused to pay income tax to the Commonwealth Government on the ground that the Northern Territory has no representation in the federal Parliament and that there should be no taxation without representation. Among the passive resisters have been two former mayors of Darwin and one has been already sent to jail for 28 days. Many residents feel that W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister has broken faith with them, as Darwin was certainly led to believe that it would be given a representative in the federal Senate.

DOMINIONS' PART IN IMPERIAL DEFENSE

Australian Prime Minister in Favor of Having Them Share With Britain the Enormous Burden of the Navy's Upkeep

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The concerted defense of the Empire, and especially the naval measures to be taken, constitute an important item in the agenda of the Imperial Cabinet.

W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, said that the British Navy is not needed for the defense of Britain alone, but for the whole Empire, and England has plainly intimated to the dominions that she is able no longer to bear, unaided, the expense of maintaining her great navy, and that the colonies must be prepared to share the burden. Mr. Hughes thought that no request could be more reasonable, and for the dominions there was no alternative but participation in a scheme of imperial naval defense in which they should play their allotted part, and contribute their due quota. He added that he was dealing with the question from the Australian point of view, but he thought that the position of New Zealand was, to all practical purposes, the same.

Britain Must Have Aid

He stated that Australia could not, from her own resources, provide for adequate naval defense, and that Britain could no longer afford to bear the burden of a navy sufficient to insure the safety of the whole Empire. The position then left no room for argument except as regards the nature and details of the scheme to be adopted. Any scheme of imperial naval defense must necessarily provide for the defense of the Pacific Ocean, where the future of Australia would be decided. Mr. Hughes pointed out that one of the reasons why the Americans wanted the strongest navy in the world was on account of the great coast line which it might be called upon to defend. But Australia had a coast line three times as long as that of the United States, and the problem of commonwealth defense was full of difficulties.

Mr. Hughes concluded by declaring that "Australia's existence depends upon adequate naval defense. The navy is what the people of Britain make it. It is vital to us that it should remain a great navy. The conference is therefore important because we, as dominions, may there express our opinion as to what it means to us. The question, then, of a satisfactory scheme of imperial naval defense is one literally of the very first moment to Australia."

Whatever new burdens may be imposed upon the Commonwealth in regard to naval defense it should not be supposed that she has not already spent freely in this direction. In fact during the war Australia's naval expenditure totaled £27,000,000—a very heavy sum for a population of 5,000,000.

There is, of course, the position of the other dominions, Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand, to be considered, as well as that of Australia, and the importance of sea power is self-evident. Although not yet available in England, it is reasonable to suppose that Lord Jellicoe's proposals for Empire naval defense are, on the following lines: Canada—to maintain a small force of light cruisers for the protection of her Pacific trade; South Africa—to maintain a squadron to keep open the trade route round the Cape, and protect trade on the west coast of Africa; India—to pay a fixed sum annually toward the defense of her harbors and upkeep of the East Indies squadron; Australia and New Zealand—in conjunction with Great Britain to maintain a Far Eastern fleet of considerable strength, based on Singapore, the respective shares to be Australia, 20 per cent; New Zealand, 5 per cent; Great Britain, 75 per cent.

The Navy League of Great Britain has held, as the primary object of imperial naval cooperation, the "protection of British subjects and commerce throughout the Empire and the world," and it is generally felt that the Far Eastern problem is closely connected with the attainment of the league's ideal.

The official attitude of Great Britain toward the question of sea power has undergone a drastic change since the war, and Lord Lee of Fareham in his initial speech as First Lord of the Admiralty said that England was ready to discuss the preliminaries to a mutual agreement with the United States which would obviate any

chance of shipbuilding rivalry between those two countries, now or in the future. In this connection the British Cabinet has accepted a standard never before thought possible, namely, a one-power standard.

SIR HENRY WILSON'S ABSENCE EXPLAINED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The absence of Sir Henry Wilson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, from Belfast on the occasion of the recent royal visit for the opening of the Northern (Ulster) Parliament, was a matter of surprise in certain circles, and it has been left to The Irish Bulletin to enlighten the public as to the real reason for this. A letter to Sir James Craig from Sir Henry runs in part as follows:

"War Office, London.
"My dear Prime Minister:
"I sent you a telegram this morning saying that I was afraid it was impossible for me to accept your invitation. As you may well imagine, there are few things on earth that I would rather be present at than the opening of your Parliament. I have an unlimited belief in our corner of Ireland, in fact, so much so that I often tell these unfortunate English fellows that when they have made a hash of the Empire we Ulster boys will take over the show for them, and let them see how to run a real imperial idea."

"But I refused because of two reasons. First, because, being the senior officer in the British Army, I do not think it would be right and proper for me to be present at the proceedings of the 22d, unless the King had expressed the wish that I should be; and, secondly, in view of the fact that I am C. I. G. S. (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), and that my opinions on the Irish question are fairly well known, and in view of the fact that the government appear to be determined to increase their pressure on the south and west in order to bring the Sinn Féin rebellion to an end, and that the orders for all the troops go over will have to emanate from me."

"I think perhaps it would bring politics into the army if, as a preliminary to ordering thousands of troops over to crush the rebellion in the south and west, I was seen to take part in the opening of the Parliament in the north. There are my two reasons, and I am sure that you will agree that they are both good. On the other hand, I send them to you with very real regret, because it would in fact have given me immense pleasure to have seen this wonderful function on the 22d."
(Signed) "HENRY WILSON."

KEMALISTS EXCLUDE FOREIGN-MADE GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece.—The circles interested in Oriental affairs and which believe that their interest is best served if the Nationalists of Angora are encouraged to extend their domination over Anatolia, will no doubt read with interest the following news: The Turkish newspaper "Sadaihak" appearing at Smyrna translated the law which was voted by the Angora Assembly compelling all the members of the assembly, all public officers, police force, teaching personnel of all schools and their pupils to wear garments made from native material.

The law imposes heavy penalties against delinquents. The merchants attempting to sell foreign goods as being home-made goods shall be liable to imprisonment up to one year and a fine up to £1000 Turkish money. This law opens a good perspective to those who rely on the agreements concluded or to be concluded with Bekir Sami Pasha or other agents of Kemal Pasha, and who see vast outlets for their products. Information from Turkish sources in Smyrna announces that Angora is preparing other protective laws and measures tending to exclude all foreign economic influence.

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SCOTTISH MASONIC TIES WITH AMERICA

Both Royal Order and Edinburgh Cryptic Lodge, No. 1, Which Received Authority From Illinois, Are Flourishing

By special Masonic correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Earl of Cassilis, first grand principal of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, claims that that division is the largest of its kind in the world as regards Royal Arch, Royal Ark Mariner, Red Cross and Cryptic. With reference to the last named he says there is a very interesting link with America, because the Edinburgh Cryptic Council, No. 1, received its first authority from Illinois and a warm friendship still exists between the two constitutions. He regrets that Masonic relations with the United States have not been in all respects entirely satisfactory but was glad that the majority of grand chapters still maintained friendly relations and that they were in informal correspondence with the general grand chapter. With Queensland they had to face the fact that they were establishing a grand chapter of their own and it was probable that the daughter chapters there would join it. Much as they regretted losing them it would not be right to prevent them doing what they thought to be the proper course, and by the momentary severance they were perhaps really paving the way to a greater union. With Canada they were on the best of terms.

Scotland is experiencing some difficulty with the spurious Masonic body, which, it is believed, has caused some trouble in the United States, and which calls itself the American Masonic Federation and grants spurious degrees. Certain expelled Masons in Scotland have allied themselves with the society.

Ceremony in Perthshire

A very interesting ceremony has just taken place in that typical Perthshire village, Stanley. It was the consecration of the new Masonic lodge, the ceremony being carried out by the provincial grand master for Perthshire, the Rev. Willie Smith. From Auchtermear, Bankfoot, Meigle, Coupar Angus, Methven, Errol, Blairgowrie, Auchtermear, Dundee, Lochgelly, Bellshill, Aberdeen, Buckhaven, Loanhead, and Lasswade, Johannesburg, Burna, Melbourne, and Fiji, brethren to the number of 130 assembled to witness the ceremony. The lodge is to meet in the parish church hall, and is fortunate in having as its first master the Rev. Farquhar Orr, the parish minister.

A new lodge has also been constituted at Eaglesham by John Pattison, provincial grand master of Renfrewshire. A former bailie, James Paterson, is the first master of the lodge. The oration at the consecration was delivered by the Rev. Fred D. Langland of Eastwood parish church, Pollokshaws.

Former Provost MacFarlan has bequeathed his collection of Masonic books to his mother lodge, Dumbarton Kilwinning, No. 18. The gift has been gratefully accepted by the lodge.

A Masonic service has been held in Loches parish church under the auspices of Lodge Albert, No. 448. The brethren, of whom there was a very large turnout, including large representations from sister lodges in the city, headed by the Camperdown Masonic Pipe Band, formed a procession and marched to the church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Gordon Quig, who exhorted members of the craft to be true to the ideals of the Masonic order in all that pertained to the welfare of their fellowmen.

Deputation Returned

The deputation which went from the Grand Chapter of Scotland to Spain and the Mediterranean has just re-

turned after four months' absence, and so heartily was the welcome accorded them that the suggestion made some little time since, that a deputation should proceed to Trinidad and South Africa is now being seriously considered. A chapter of the Royal Arch was consecrated at Tangier, in a lodge room attached to the Hotel de France, high up in the town, overlooking the bay. Several of the members of the deputation said to the writer personally that in their greatest anticipatory moments they had never pictured such a delightful welcome as it had been their happiness and privilege to receive from the brethren in that part of the world.

The deputy governor of the Royal Order of Scotland, C. C. Niebert, replying to a toast in honor of the order at a meeting of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland just held, said: "The Royal Order is one of the finest degrees I have ever had to do with beyond that of the Royal Arch. We are flourishing very much indeed. We are extending our borders, not only in the south of England, but all over the world. We have huge lodges in America. It is considered in America one of the finest degrees that they have, and no member is allowed to join the Royal Order in America unless he is a member of the thirty-third degree, which is considered the blue ribbon of Masonry in America. That is the case in Canada, but particularly in the States, and we have branches in Africa and in many other parts of the British colonies and abroad."

Tour of Province

The Earl of Stair, provincial grand master of Galloway, accompanied by a number of office bearers, has just made an official tour of his province. In every instance the lodges were able to report progress, and an inspection of the books and the working showed that the lodges continued to be well governed. The provincial grand master urged them to continue to exercise care in the admission of new candidates as quality was more important than quantity.

The Border Masonic annual rink tournament for the Ballantyne trophy has just been held at Hawick, when 16 rinks were formed. The Peebles rink, skipped by J. Carruthers, defeated Hawick St. John's by 17 shots to 7. They, however, were ousted from competition in the second round by Stow, 24; Peebles, 15. The final round was contested by Melrose and Innerleithen, a fine game being the outcome, an extra end having to be played before Melrose eventually ran out winners.

FORCE REDUCED AT STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—Drastic reductions in the enlisted personnel and the civil service force of the Rockwell Field air station here have been made in line with the policy of the government to reduce expenses to a minimum. More than 150 employees, including skilled mechanics, guards, telephone operators and radio experts, have been dismissed.

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LEBANESE OPPOSE BUDGET UNIFICATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The Lebanese of Egypt have entered a protest against the unification of certain budgets of the Lebanon and Syria. The fact that there is no mention of these budgets in the budget of the Grand Lebanon is taken to indicate that they have been combined with what it has been proposed to call the Grand Budget of the Grand Lebanon and Syria.

The Journal "Al-Sayeh," one of the most important Lebanese organs, has always held that the idea of a Syrian unification was realizable. On the subject of the unification of the budgets "Al-Sayeh" reproduced an article by Dr. Eyouh Tabet of Beirut; and on the whole "Al-Sayeh" seems to have abandoned its idea of a unification between the Lebanon and Syria, and to have become a convert to the demand for the political independence of the Lebanon. The best and soundest reason it gives for this is that it must ally itself with the opinion of well-advised men worthy of confidence, such as Dr. Tabet, who are actually in the country, and consequently being able to examine the situation at closer quarters than they can do, should be able to draw more judicious conclusions.

LUMBER PRICES REDUCED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Another reduction in the price of lumber became effective here on July 1. The reduction amounts to \$4 a 1000 feet on rough redwood, \$7 a 1000 feet on tongue and groove, and \$10 a 1000 feet on clear redwood. This cut makes a total reduction in the price of tongue and groove since December of about 28 per cent, and about 26 per cent in fir. Freight charges have dropped from those of a year ago, but in the main the reductions are due to the low cost of lumber.

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COOPERATIVE IDEA OF WOMEN GAINING

Guild Congress at Manchester, England, Reveals Formation of New Branches in Several British Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Ireland, liquor, peace, education, and economy were a few of the many questions discussed by the 1300 women delegates to the annual congress of the Women's Cooperative Guild held in the Albert Hall, Manchester, under the presidency of Mrs. Ferguson. The report for the year 1920 presented to the congress was a record of remarkable progress, 150 new branches and 6147 new members having been enrolled. The formation of branches in South Africa, Canada, and Australia and inquiries from New Zealand are also reported, while from California comes the news that 50 guild branches have been formed, and in Europe the possibility of an international women's guild is looming in the distance.

"Our position as a guild is unique," declared Mrs. Ferguson in the course of her presidential address. "Probably nothing in history can compare with it. We are, by our own effort and association, helping ourselves to take a great part in the work of making the world, nationally and internationally, better than we found it. We are part of a great organization which has for its object not only service for ourselves, but the building of a new world by the application of cooperative principles to every phase of life. As a guild, we are primarily cooperative in ideal and principle, but we take a very definite line.

Ability to Organize

"Our strength as a guild lies in the fact that we are able to organize the women for any particular campaign in which we may take part. We are keenly interested in the development of international cooperative trade. We have made a deep study of international affairs, and all along have believed that an economic league of people could be established by means of cooperation. We had an opportunity by our visit to Austria and by meeting representatives of the movement from other countries, to get firsthand evidence of the keen desire there for the development of trade with British cooperation, a desire which we hope will be encouraged and stimulated. Difficulties there are, but difficulties should stimulate us to overcome them. In the interest of the common good we urge the movement to use every endeavor to lay the foundations of cooperative international trade.

"Outside our movement," continued Mrs. Ferguson, "there is a world which is suffering with unrest. We look upon a Europe shattered in hope and upon a world trade and commerce lying in ruins at our feet; yet we and all the peoples of the world are hungering for that peace and prosperity which cometh not. We look for a sign in our own country, that statesmanship is setting itself to the task of solving these problems which are at the bottom of all the unrest. Do we see any visible sign? Why do we look in vain? Whatever the reason for the continuance of the bad world conditions, one fact stands out clearly and definitely. Capitalism and the present system have utterly failed in the hour of world-wide need, and the unrest is but a symptom of the groping after and search for some other and better way. We see the old evils accentuated while trade, national and international, is almost at a standstill. Above all, we hear the cry for economy, and the first application of that economy is to those things which are so essential to the workers and their families—for example, housing and education.

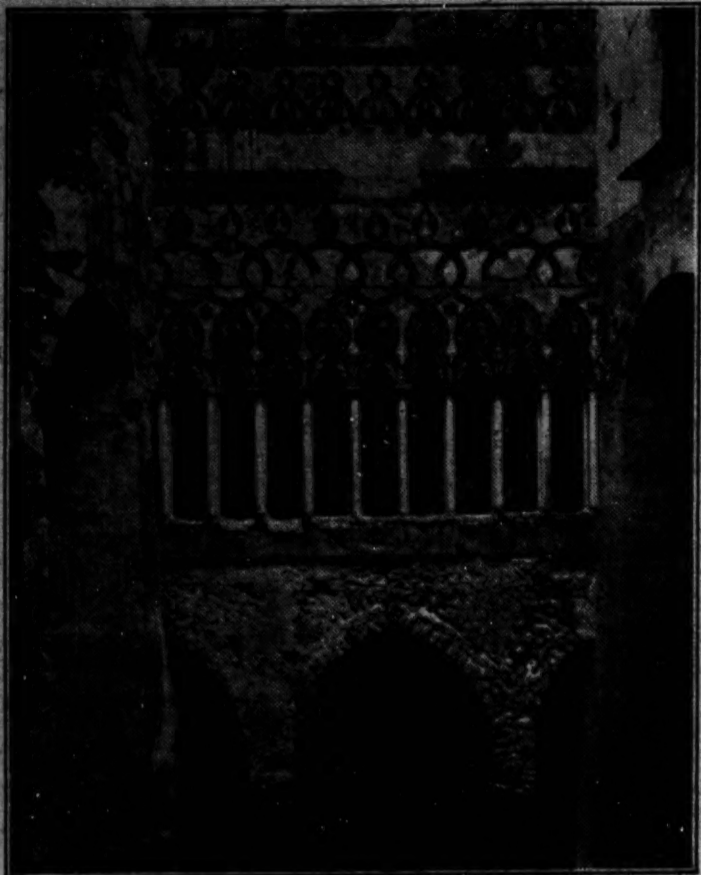
Cooperation the "Way Out"

"Unemployment is rapidly reaching a point which will try the temper of the workers in the shortest. We are passing through serious times when we may well ask ourselves: 'Is there any way out?' There is only one way, that of cooperation. We have declared our aim, a cooperative commonwealth. Along that path we must sweep aside all that hinders progress. As the eyes of the whole world are today turned to the British cooperative movement to give a lead in international trade, so are the eyes of our sisters across the seas turned to us and beseeching us as cooperative women to lay still firmer foundations for peace and security the world over by means of our International Guild for Women. Our cooperative responsibility is great, and the work immediately before us requires all our strength and energy. We will give it gladly in the campaign for capital, trade, and loyalty, in the campaign for international development and for a workers' peace. In every phase of the work in building up the cooperative commonwealth we are ready to take our share. The way may be long and unsatisfactory conditions may be encountered. Some may even fall out by the way, but that is all the more reason why we should be strong and of good courage to go forward with firm and unbounded faith in the ultimate victory of our cause."

Mrs. Ferguson sat down amid great applause which gave evidence of the enthusiasm animating every delegate, and the congress got immediately to work on the business of the day. It began by passing unanimously a resolution calling for a "definite policy of organizing the world for peace by a cessation of the provocative competition in armaments, by a revision of the peace treaties so as to make possible the economic life of Europe, by purging politics and education of militarism in all its forms, by abolishing force as a remedy for social un-

rest, by eliminating private profit-making from the industrial system, and by promoting international cooperative trade whereby an economic league of people would be assured."

Next it attacked with unanimity the research work into the possibilities of chemical warfare which is being conducted by Great Britain and other countries. About Ireland, too, the congress was most emphatic. It denounced the destruction and closing of cooperative creameries in Ireland by the government, and repudiated



In the Palazzo Rufolo, Ravello

"the use of force to repress the demand of a small nation for self-determination," and called upon "the government to make peace immediately by negotiating with the constitutionally elected representatives of the Irish people."

IRISH PROPAGANDA IN NEW ZEALAND FUTILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—A certain amount of propaganda work on behalf of the Irish Republican Party has been done in New Zealand during the last year or two, but there is no indication that the effort has produced appreciable result. The great majority of New Zealanders would be glad to see the Irish have any form of government that pleases them, provided that Ireland remains within the Empire.

The proposition that Ireland should be allowed to secede from the Empire looks utterly unreasonable to the average New Zealander. The extreme section of the Labor Party has passed resolutions in favor of "self-determination" for Ireland, but the same group decries the Empire, sneers at the flag and professes admiration for Russian Bolshevism. Its influence in the Dominion is almost negligible.

The tales of outrage that are coming from Ireland seem to leave New Zealand opinion cold. Respect for law and order is very high in this part of the Empire. The carrying of a weapon in a public place is an offense at law. Capital offenses are punished expeditiously as a matter of course, and there is not much delay about the trial and sentence. New Zealanders find it hard to visualize the state of affairs depicted in the cabarets, and their disposition certainly is to regard the campaign of violence as something apart from the political issues that are agitating Ireland. They think that the Sinn Féin who shoots a policeman ought to be dealt with by law without passion or delay, and that the real business of the government is to find a basis of settlement in reason and justice. More than one-tenth of the population of New Zealand is Irish, and to say that this tenth consists of "alien" would be absurd. It seems that the majority of the Irish in New Zealand are in the country regard happenings in Ireland with perplexed dismay.

WOMEN INCREASE AS OFFICEHOLDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—The new women voters of South Dakota are taking their places with the men in holding public offices. Only 12 counties in South Dakota now have men serving as county superintendents of schools, out of 44 organized and three unorganized counties in South Dakota. The women made a strong showing in the office of county superintendent of schools even before equal suffrage was adopted, as under the old laws they were eligible to hold this office in South Dakota.

SAN DIEGO NOTES GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—The biggest telephone directory ever published in San Diego will be issued in about two months, according to the officers of the Pacific Telephone Company here. There will be more than 30,000 listings, as against 4800 for the same period in 1910; these figures are considered a striking testimonial of San Diego's rapid growth.

IN HIGH RAVELLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"If possible the traveler should approach Ravello by the driving road from Naples instead of taking train to Vietri." So said our guide book, but fortunately guide books are not always infallible. We approached Ravello from Vietri and I shall never forget that corniche road following the curving line of coast and then that won-

begin by describing the town itself, the deserted citadel, the hillside Piazza with its curious old fountain flanked by lion and winged bull that stand forever gazing across the valley to Scala. Above all I should have spoken of the churches, especially the Cathedral with its crowning glory, the twelfth century bronze doors. The doors are now a tender green, and the exquisite workmanship of their 48 panels comes with a shock of surprise in this remote spot. The mosaics inside the church confirm the impression that here there must have been an early flowering of the Italian Renaissance, although the very names of the artists are in most cases lost. The cathedral doors so closely resemble those of Monreale, near Palermo, that it is fairly safe to assume they are by the same master hand (Barisano of Trani). The wonderful pulpit also bears the name Nicholas of Foggia, but beyond this we know little of the art history of Ravello. The interior of the church must once have been covered with fine frescoes, but unfortunately during the last century the church was "restored" and of the frescoes only a few tantalizingly charming fragments remain. The pulpit is a real work of art. There are six twisted columns resting on the backs of six walking lions beloved of all Ravello children. The choir boys ride on them; babies leave their mothers' side to hug them. There are steps leading up to the pulpit and a fine trefolo doorway, all incrustated with delicate interlacing patterns in the loveliest mosaic work. There is also a cruder bit of mosaic work, a fine gospel and epistle ambo where a green Jonah issues from the mouth of a blue whale set on a background of gold.

The Fifth Century Athena

But that which held me more than the mosaics or even the bronze doors was the bust of the unknown woman set oddly and inconspicuously over the doorway of the pulpit stairs. The head has a classical severity combined also with a charming suavity about the lips that reminds one of some fifth century Athena. She has been variously called "The Virgin Mary," "The City of Ravello," "Joanna of Naples," and "Sigelgaita Rufolo." As, however, there is no real authority for any of these names, I much prefer to leave her there grave, beautiful, mysterious.

So much for Ravello as it is today. How shall we picture it during its brief spell of glory in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries? The palaces were then gay with the households of merchant princes who had left what seemed to them the vulgar seaport of Amalfi on the coast below and had moved up here to enjoy the wide view, cooler air, and their own select society. The ruined palaces still bear the names of these great families: Rufolo, Alifito, Confalone and Della Mura. They lived gorgeously and entertained lavishly. One pope and more than one king came here as visitors. Tradition says that on these great occasions the silver dishes used at a banquet were hurled afterward into the sea below. "Silver was nothing accounted of in those days," Boccaccio came to stay here also, and his memory of the Ravello aristocracy is incorporated in his story of Landolfi Rufolo to be found in the "Decamerone."

For two centuries or so the drama was played. Then suddenly a curtain falls. Various reasons are given for the town's rapid decline, but the primary cause lies deeper. These Ravellese were, after all, dependent for their prosperity on the seaport of Amalfi below. When the center of trade moved from Amalfi to Naples, Ravello was left high and dry, stranded and forgotten. Amalfi still has a life of its own, with a picturesque population of fisher folk and artists. "Ravello may be visited in an afternoon," says the guidebook.

On sunny morning breakfast was served on the wide terrace, with the blue gulf of Sorrento shining below. As the warmer days came on we often took our lunch into the chestnut woods, even climbing up as far as the wolf-haunted summit; or across the Dragon valley to Ravello's twin and rival, the town of Scala, which faced us across the steep ravine. For never walks there was the garden of Palazzo Rufolo, with its winding walks, marble stairs, twelfth century arcades, and the effusive Banksia roses, flinging themselves in abandonment of joy over all the glorious old Saracenic masonry. Here again a panorama of sea and mountain closes each vista of the garden terraces. As you lean out between slender and marble parapet to look down into the gulf 150 feet below, you hold your breath with a kind of rapture. It seemed like a dream come true when, in after years, the owner of this garden offered it to my parents as a winter home.

The Cenfrone Garden

The poet did not frequent Palazzo Rufolo. His haunt was the Cenfrone garden, a less sheltered spot with a still more wonderful view, poised as it is on the extreme seaward end of the ridge on which Ravello is built. Here, in a marble pergola set about with the frail pink petals of the Seven Sisters Rose, our young poet spent long solitary mornings. When he returned to our midday meal, his wife would rise to meet him, anxiously asking what he had accomplished; and he would gravely report 10 lines, 20 lines, or whatever the morning's "bag" might be. Evidently it was slow work, and I wonder now whether the surroundings were, perhaps, too exquisite for the production of great poetry. He might have done better in Fleet Street. Poetry can be read in the Garden of Eden, but it is best written in an attic.

So much for the gardens and old palaces in Ravello. I ought not to have described them first, but they are first in my heart. I ought to have

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CRISIS REACHED IN FARMING INDUSTRY

Reversion to Inadequate Wage for British Farm Labor, It Is Anticipated, Will Result From Government Decontrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is not exaggerating to say that the decision of the British Government to abandon control of the agricultural industry has created a double crisis, one in the political world and the other in the economic. The political consequences, involving as they do the stability of Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition and the existence of the government itself, are not the main subject of this article. Suffice it to say that they are of such a character that so stalwart and at the same time enlightened a supporter as J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, has uttered words of ruthless condemnation.

"For any episode quite like this," he writes, "there is no parallel in our modern political history. It particularly shakes the very basis of the Unionist Party. No enemy to the Coalition could have devised a plan more ingeniously apt to leave the government without a friend in the counties."

It is the effect upon the worker on the land which is ultimately, perhaps, of even more moment than the fate of a political party. And the consequences of the government's action on the farm laborer will be disastrous. It will injure him in two ways: first, in the matter of wages; second, in the matter of status.

Farmers' Position Improved

The agricultural laborer, before 1917, was the "bottom dog" in industry. He had the lowest wages of all manual workers; he had no fixed hours of labor and consequently put in more time at work than any other skilled or unskilled man; he was poor and propertyless. The setting up, during the war, of the Agricultural Wages Board lifted him out of this state of degradation. District committees were set up to fix standard rates of wages in the various localities, and the laborer himself was surprised as well as gratified to see in his local newspaper large advertisements informing all whom it might concern what the rate of wages for every grade of worker should be. These rates were higher than any to which he had been accustomed, and moreover they were fixed by law, and not subject to the caprice of employers. At the same time the number of hours of work was diminished and limited, and extra pay was granted for overtime.

With the abolition of control the laborer is thrown back upon pre-war methods of bargaining, and there is little hope that the improvements he secured in his wages during the war will be maintained. Farmers have never taken kindly to collective bargaining, and are not accustomed to the atmosphere of high wages.

But more serious than the effect upon the material conditions of the laborer is the effect upon his status. It must be remembered that trade unionism never made headway among farm workers before the war, and the present stronger position in respect to organization is due to the need for collective bargaining and collective settlements under the Agricultural Wages Board of 1917. Scattered and separated as they are, land workers have not the same facilities for discussing affairs and initiating corporate action as the workers in the towns. With the withdrawal of the stimulus of the Agricultural Wages Board there will thus probably begin a decline in trade unionism in agricultural districts, and a corresponding lessening in the self-confidence and self-respect of the laborer.

Political Phase Secondary

It is this aspect of the affair, rather than the purely political, which is calling forth the disapproval of certain eminent literary men. Hilaire Belloc and Maurice Hewlett have both written to the press in defense of the laborers' status. Mr. Belloc is well known as an admirer of the agricultural laborer, and he has had much personal experience of them, having worked side by side with them in his early manhood and having employed them on his own farm for many years. With this intimate knowledge of them he pressed, in the Manchester Guardian of June 10, for a public inquiry

into the matter with the purpose of avoiding any sudden destruction of the policy of control.

"The whole life and outlook of the agricultural laborer have been affected," he says, "by the introduction of control, the certitude of a fixed and known wage having become a habit. It is not the danger of large reductions which is to be feared: it is rather the sudden loss of a new sense of security which he has recently acquired and which is now his most precious possession."

Mr. Hewlett, another distinguished author with rural tastes, adds his weight to Mr. Belloc's plea, and cites his experiences as a member of a county wages committee in support of the continuance of the wages board. "It has, to begin with," he says, "earned the confidence of the men. Next it has raised their status and increased their self-respect. Lastly it has enabled both parties to put their cases with candor and good humor before a third party, which represents the public, and to accept its decision with no less confidence than most litigants have in the verdict of judge and jury."

It is urged in defense of the government's action that, with the withdrawal of the subsidy, the farmers will not be able to continue the present high rate of wages, and that these must be left to find their economic level. But in answer to this it is pointed out that no industry should be allowed to pay less than a living wage. Moreover, if the operations of farming were carried off efficiently, it would be possible to make greatly increased profits and pay just wages. In fact, it is urged that the very necessity itself of paying high wages would conduce to efficiency, as was the case when, as a result of the trade boards, "sweated" trades were compelled to pay a living wage.

As for the efficiency of the agricultural industry, authoritative critics assert that much room for improvement exists. Lord Bledisloe, whose opinions on this subject are to be received with respect, has recently stated in The Times that if farmers were to apply the latest knowledge and most approved methods the land could be made "to yield for the nation at least 50 per cent more food, and with far greater profit to themselves than they reaped in pre-war days." It is obvious that the friends of the agricultural laborer are putting up a strong case on his behalf, and it remains to be seen whether their efforts to save his wages and his status will meet with success.

GROWERS SAY MARKET IS CONTROLLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana.—Charges that there is no competition among wool buyers operating in Montana, recently made by T. A. Marlow, president of the Federal Reserve Branch Bank here, are repeated in a circular sent by the Montana Wool Growers Association to its members.

"It must be apparent to any observer that the closest kind of an understanding exists among the buyers now operating here," the circular says. "No house interferes with such growers as 'naturally' belong to other houses, and in truth there is no competition whatever for any of the wool produced in this state. Furthermore, it must be apparent to all that the offers made here are totally inadequate when compared with prices paid for the heavier shrinking wools of Utah and other states further south; and that these unsatisfactory offers, coupled with gloomy news emanating from the same sources, liberally circulated, are but part of the waiting game now played to force the growers of Montana into submission."

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AUSTRALIAN LINE SHIP LAUNCHED ON CLYDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Large Bay, one of five sister ships at present under construction in the British Isles for the Australian Government Line, has been launched from the Dalnair shipyard on the Clyde, and the naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. W. M. Hughes, wife of the Australian Prime Minister.

This is one of two vessels which are being built by Messrs. William Beardmore & Co., and the other three are being constructed at Harrow-in-Furness. They are all twin-screw steamers 548 feet in length, of about 12,000 tons deadweight, and will be fitted with geared turbines designed to give a speed of 15 knots at sea. Except for a few special cabins, the accommodation is arranged on the one-class passenger plan. There is also a considerable cargo-carrying capacity, a large part of which is insulated for the conveyance of perishable goods from Australia to the United Kingdom.

Lord Invernarn, chairman of the Beardmore Company, presided at the luncheon after the launch, and in proposing the toast of "the Large Bay, Mrs. Hughes, and the Commonwealth Government," said that a few months ago he had cause to remark on the high cost of production which was strangling the shipbuilding trade of Great Britain. Since then, he was glad to say, the cost of steel, the essential material in the construction of a ship, had fallen in price 24 per cent. He was also glad to say that the shipyard workers had agreed to a reduction in their wages of something like 8s. 9d. per week. It was perfectly clear, and he wondered that Labor in its attitude did not take it into account, that until there was a substantial decrease in the cost of production there was not likely to be anything like employment for the number of people engaged in this country in this important industry.

The great problem of cheapening production, Lord Invernarn pointed out, could only be solved in two ways—by a universal system of piecework or by workmen working longer hours. Much of the depression which the country was suffering from today was due to everything being too dear.

S. S. AMERICAN LEGION SAILS

NEW YORK, New York.—The new Shipping Board passenger liner, American Legion, manned by a crew composed almost exclusively of members of the American Legion, sailed on Saturday for Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires on her maiden voyage in the South American service.

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BOSTON

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Madame de Sévigné

Maria de Rabutin Chantal, afterward the Marquise de Sévigné, had an unusual childhood. She had no near relatives but was brought up by her uncle, the Abbé de Livry. She lived with him in an old house on the edge of a great forest, with a band of monks for their nearest neighbors. She always called this uncle "le Bien Bon" (the Very Good) and repaid his careful teaching and unflinching love with deepest affection.

She was married at an early age, and when she and her husband came to Paris they found themselves in the midst of the most brilliant society at the Court of Louis XIV and her beauty, wit and goodness made her at once both admired and beloved. It is to be noted that whether in Paris, her days crowded with festivities, or at her husband's estate in Brittany, both busy and gloomy, she was thoroughly happy. She loved long rambles in the woods. She delighted in the care of her children, a boy and girl.

When she was left alone, le Bien Bon was her counselor in every difficulty. She managed her estate well and, when in Paris, was surrounded by hosts of friends and admirers, shining like a star, radiant with goodness and purity. This radiance did not fade; many years afterward a cousin writes, "We have got her back at last, more incomparable and more beautiful than ever."

When Françoise was 16 her mother introduced her at court. It is said the princess she received on all sides gratified her mother more than any tribute to her own charms.

In fact, the words, "loving and giving," and we might add "forgiving," would well sum up the character of Madame de Sévigné. She had a wonderful faculty for bringing out the best in every one, and when, as sometimes happened, they showed her their worst, and treated her with unkindness, she not only forgave, but in the ordinary meaning of the word, but in its deeper and vital power, giving to them out of her own goodness. Her husband, her son, her cousin, Bussey de Rabutin, were instances of this.

Her daughter, however, gave her full and continuous happiness. The only shadow was that after her marriage to the Comte de Grignan she had to leave Paris and live in Provence. But she paid year-long visits to her mother, who for her sake rented the Hotel de Carnavalet. (All great houses were called hotels. It is now a museum, and we may see the rooms of Madame de Sévigné and her daughter.) To her were written those letters which, designed only for the benefit and pleasure of Madame de Grignan, have given the name to countless persons for 250 years. Madame de Sévigné shows us the true art and use of letter writing. Not only does she describe people and events, she considers the person to whom she is writing, where they are, what they would like to know, what they are feeling. It is a beautiful thing, as she writes to her son-in-law about his wife, how she will not wear her pretty dresses because he is not there to see them, and in everything is guided by his wishes. If she writes to give counsel, she shows that she understands the difficulties and what she feels she can give advice that will help, as when she writes to M. de Grignan about the intrigues of the Bishop of Marseilles. People say, "How clever Madame de Sévigné was," but this is much more than cleverness, it is goodness, which desires to do good and make happiness.

When we read of Madame de Sévigné's friends we are filled with amazement that she should sympathize with them so warmly but share none of their ambitions and intrigues. The Prince de Conti, the Duc de Rohan, the Marquis de Turenne, were all her declared friends, the Cardinal de Retz was her husband's uncle. Fouquet, the wonderful financier, whose magnificent palace outshone that of the King, was wont to say: "I must consult the Marquise de Sévigné; her conversation throws such a clear light on things that are puzzling." La Fontaine was her guest for years, and it was at Vaux he watched the habits of the wild creatures of the woods and gained the knowledge he used in his fables.

At court she was in the front rank. Her daughter was chosen to dance in a ballet with the King, the Prince, the Duc de Montpensier were her companions. Among the intellectuals, Molière, Racine, Corneille and La Fontaine were often her fellow guests at the house of the renowned Duc de Rochefoucauld.

It is noticeable that when her friends were in power, Madame de Sévigné never asked them to further her interests in any way, and when they were disgraced and ruined—as happened to Fouquet—she fearlessly endeavored to aid and console them. She possessed and used the faculty of discerning truth and always refused to let happiness depend upon circumstance. One writer says, "She was admirable in every relationship of life." And in this must certainly be included that of a grandmother. She gave to her grandchildren the same understanding and radiant love which her own had enjoyed. "Love your daughter," she wrote to Françoise about little Pauline. "It is the most natural and delightful occupation in the world." As a mother she was most generous. When her son married and her daughter's expenses increased, she gave them all her fortune, only reserving a bare maintenance to be paid annually. She was lovable and loving in word and deed. She acted according to her thought and thought in accordance with the knowledge which she indicates when she says: "God has given me principles of religion."

SPRING BEAUTY

Good morning Spring Beauty, how are you to day in your

beautiful pink silken gown. The woods and the stream all hail you as Queen, but I see you don't wear a

Crown. Oh! come out and dance, for the sun is in the sky, and your sisters are playing together. And

I've heard it said, that you hide your fair head, when even there's cloudy weather.

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A Trip on a Packet

Martin and Jess Dunham, visiting their uncle in Granville, had not been in the town an hour before they were hurriedly making their way to Levee Park. This park, as its name indicates, was on the edge of the river, and you can imagine that many interesting things took place there. The boys, winding in and out of the paths, did not stop their course until they had reached the very water's front. Here seated on a bench they watched the river craft ply to and fro. There were steamboats carrying crowds of jolly, holiday passengers, who waved and called greetings as they passed; there were other steamboats on business bent; there were launches of all descriptions chugging along, as well as row boats and the swiftly gliding canoes. Martin and Jess wondered where all of the boats had come from and whether they were bound!

Then a huge object approaching in the distance attracted their attention. They were about to inquire what it possibly could be when a bystander was heard to remark to his companion: "There comes the packet. She is due at 3:30 and she's going to be prompt. I can see that!" So that was a packet! The boys were glad that they had hurried down to the river for now they would have an opportunity of seeing one of these large boats close at hand. They had often heard how the huge packet was propelled by an immense wheel, and how busy it was discharging and taking on freight all along its course.

As soon as the packet came alongside the wharf, the boys jumped up quickly and followed the crowd. For a crowd always gathered to witness the ever-interesting sight of a boat making the landing.

A deck hand, noticing the interest with which Martin and Jess peered here and there, and overhearing some of their questions and exclamations, said, "Want to look at her interior, boys? Come aboard if you do."

The boys needed no second bidding, but hastened across the short gang-plank, delighted to find themselves aboard the packet.

"Make yourselves at home, boys, and go wherever you please," said the man

as he turned again to his tasks. Martin and Jess inspected the engine room, the quarters for the crew, and were about to climb a stairway leading to the deck, when a gong rang. Some ropes creaked, a whistle blew, and the big packet slowly moved from the wharf. The boys knew only too well what that signal meant. And when the boat started to move, they looked at each other, as much as to say, "Now what are we to do?" The boat was well out on the water before the captain was aware of the boys' presence. "Well, well!" exclaimed he, "I guess you boys'll have to take a ride with us until our next stop, which is at Norton. This packet is run on schedule, and we won't have time to run back to Granville."

Now Martin and Jess were only too glad to have this unlooked-for adventure. In too short a time altogether, according to their way of thinking, the packet arrived at Norton, and they were put ashore. The boys thanked the captain for the splendid ride, although they couldn't help wishing they could go still further. Even then their day's adventure was not at an end, for the problem of getting back to Granville presented itself. After making inquiries at the railway station, they found that there would be no more trains running to Granville that day. Of course, they did not know a single person in Norton, and the captain of the packet had had no time to make arrangements for their return. But even in the face of this seeming difficulty they were undaunted.

"We're good hikers," said Jess. "Let's walk." So off the boys started. They could not have gone more than two miles before they were hailed by a driver of an automobile: "Would you boys care for a lift?" As Martin and Jess gratefully clambered into the machine the driver jocularly inquired, "And where to, boys?" When they told about their ride on the packet and how they were walking back to Granville he laughed, and said, "Only a thirty-mile hike!" "Why, it didn't seem nearly that far to Norton on the boat," exclaimed Martin. "Of course not! And it won't seem very far to Granville in this automobile."

The Cuckoo

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When in the orchard swinging
Beneath an apple tree,
I heard a cuckoo singing
Far off across the lea.
"Cuckoo!" he called. "I sing, my dear,
To let you know that spring is here."

Then through the orchard straying
He passed my apple tree.
"Cuckoo! Let's go a-maying,"
But would not wait for me.
"Cuckoo!" he sang all down the lane,
And through the wood and back again.

King of the Castle

When harvest had been carried and nothing was left in the big field but weeds and stubble, Joe plowed it all up, working every morning with his team of three brown horses, Kollo, Smiler, and Scott. The coarse weeds were piled high on one enormous heap in the middle of the field, and there they lay all winter, in rain and frost and snow until, when spring came round, they had shrunk to a solid mound as high as a kitchen table. What good would such an old heap of weeds ever be to anyone? Soon grass sprang up and the wide field grew green.

Then one day Joe came again, he and Bob, the sheep dog, driving a flock of lambs. After much barking and dashing about, Bob got them all clear of the gateposts, and they ran into their new quarters. The lambs at first were content to stand about and nibble the sweet young grass. But presently one of them, bolder than the rest, went up and sniffed at the mound. First he sniffed, then he jumped for joy, then he scampered up and stood proudly on the top.

"I'm King of the Castle!" he seemed to be saying. "Oh, are you?" answered Blacklegs, dancing up to challenge Boldie. "Don't be too sure."

Others crowded round. "King of the Castle! King of the Castle! Isn't it fun?" How they skipped, and butted, and dashed, all in good-tempered play! Boldie and Blacklegs and Skipper and Shower, each was King for a few minutes, to be challenged and

defied himself, and be beaten at last. There were forty lambs or more, and I do really believe that each one of them held the castle once at least before the end of the day. Next day it was just the same, they played every minute when they were not eating. Their merry skipping and gambols made one of the prettiest sights for a sunny morning. But by the third day the scores of tiny stamping feet had leveled the mound quite flat, and they could play King of the Castle no longer. They stood still, sniffing, at the spot where their castle had been, speaking with their eyes as plainly as words could have said: "Where is our castle gone? Haven't we heard that long, long ago all sheep lived on the mountains, skipping and challenging each other upon the rocky heights? We've not quite forgotten the stories of those wild free days, and now, if you would make your lambs absolutely, perfectly happy, you must give us a mound, good kind Joe, and let us play King of the Castle all over again."

A Game of Flowers

One time when Dorothy and Douglas went on a picnic with their aunt, they had the fun of having their mother go with them too. She sat on the green hillside while Dorothy and Douglas gathered wild flowers.

In a few minutes Dorothy and Douglas returned with their arms filled with lovely blossoms.

"Let's play a game," proposed Auntie, "and you can show Mother how much you know about the wild flowers."

"Oh, let's do that," chorused Dorothy and Douglas. "Mother will ask questions about the flowers and you can each take turns answering. If one fails to give the right answer, then the other has a chance to answer. Whoever answers right wins a flower from the bouquets for their own bouquet."

"Suppose neither of us knows the right answer?" Dorothy asked. "Then I have a turn," Auntie said, "and you both give me a flower to add to my bouquet, and to your mothers'."

"Let's begin," Mother proposed. "I will ask the first question—What kind

of flowers are these you have?" "Wild flowers," Dorothy answered correctly.

Then she chose a flower for her bouquet and it was then Douglas' turn. Douglas held up a dainty little white flower that grew in clusters on a hairy stem.

"What's the name of this flower?" Mother asked.

"It's a white forget-me-not," Douglas answered.

"Right," said Auntie. "You keep that flower."

"What's another name for it?" Mother asked Dorothy.

"I don't know," Dorothy had to answer, and Douglas could not give an answer either.

"Then it's my turn," Auntie laughed. "Many people call it pop corn flower, because it looks like pop corn spilled over the hillside."

"Doesn't it," agreed Mother, as she pointed to a big patch of it growing on the hill.

Then Dorothy and Douglas both gave flowers to their aunt and their mother to add to their bouquets.

Then Dorothy showed a Mariposa fly and Douglas the right name, and Douglas told what Mariposa meant. It was Spanish for butterfly, he explained, and both Dorothy and Douglas had one of these pretty lilies which look like tulips, dull rose in color, to add to their pile of flowers.

Douglas showed next a spike of red blossoms and was asked the name. "They are scarlet—scarlet—" Douglas couldn't think of the rest of the name so Dorothy had a turn, and she answered right when she said, "scarlet bugler."

"But I know why it is called that," Douglas added.

"Then you can have a turn," Auntie said, and Douglas showed that this pretty flower was shaped like a trumpet or bugle.

"And it signals with its bright blossoms," Mother said, so they all won a flower this time and that ended the game.

The Bears Have Their Pictures Taken

A man who was very fond of pets had two little brown bears given him when they were very small. He gave them milk to drink and he fed them sweet things like sugar and honey. And they grew into two big playful bears.

One day a man who worked in a big motion picture studio, where they make moving pictures, saw these two bears playing and rolling about and he asked the man-if the bears would like to act before a moving-picture camera and help to make pictures for people to enjoy at the theater. The man laughed at the notion but finally a bargain was made, and every day those bears went by a motion-picture studio and acted before the camera, and the man was paid each day for the work the bears did.

But how do you suppose the bears were carried to the motion-picture studio which was several miles from the bears' home? They rode each day in an automobile and it was a very funny sight! The bears would climb into the automobile on all four feet, climb up on to the back seat and then sit upright on their hind legs with their front paws out over the sides of the machine. And then what do you think they would do?

The bears would begin to whimper and whine for the man to start the automobile, because they loved to ride and ride fast. Any time he would stop the machine they would get restless and begin to cry again for him to start, and it was very funny to see them sit up and look so pleased when he started off.

But they were very good bears most of the time, and they always did what the man told them to do when they were acting before the camera. When they were through for the day, they got a nice ride home and a good dinner before they went to sleep!

How to Grow Parsley

A very interesting and useful part of kitchen gardening is the growing of useful herbs, such as sage, marjoram, mint, thyme, and parsley, and most of these herbs are not only very easy to grow, but will flourish in little odd corners, and along borders, where not much else could be grown, thus making the garden not only more beautiful to look at, but a great deal more useful, too. Parsley is always welcome in the kitchen for a number of purposes, and a good time to sow the seed is in July, though to have a continuous supply throughout the year, you should sow a little seed also in February in a warm border, and some more in the following May.

For the July sowing you should choose a rather shady position, for the parsley is a great lover of moisture, and will never do well in a dry and hungry soil. A beautiful variety for garnishing purposes, as well as for cooking, is that called the moss-curved, which produces large, dark green leaves, prettily curled and crested. Another handsome sort is the emerald green, which is also densely curled and has long branched leaves.

The seed should be sown in little drills about one inch deep, and if used as an edging to the plot you should make the drill at least three inches away from the path, or the large leaves may be damaged later on by those passing along. You must remember, too, that parsley seed germinates very slowly, and is often a month or six weeks before showing its first leaves above the ground, so you must not be disappointed if you have to wait a long time for it to appear. It grows rapidly afterward, especially if you water it frequently during the dry weather. If you would like to be able to gather it all through the winter, it should be protected when the frosts are severe.

What the Moon Saw and Heard

It was a cold, frosty night and the moon, sailing high in the sky, above a large stone house, heard voices. Peeping in at the window, she saw a silver jewel case wide open.

"I can tell of wonderful things that have befallen my family," the blazing Solitaire Diamond in the platinum brooch, was saying. "We are not very beautiful in the beginning, but after cutting and polishing, where will you find a more beautiful object than a perfect diamond?"

Here the Rope of Pearls put in a word.

"You are called the King of Gems," she said, "and the pearl is spoken of as the Queen Gem."

"Yes," continued the Diamond, "you also have much to recommend you and you are older even than we, for pearls were known to the Greeks and Romans before the diamond was. The finest pearls come from the fisheries of Ceylon, but they are found around islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans, in the Gulf of California and in the Caribbean Sea."

The Pearl gleamed upon the sparkling Diamond and said:

"I have heard some very remarkable things about diamonds. You are not, as you say, beautiful in your rough state, but, as in the case of everything, patience and hard work bring you to perfection. I have often wondered if it is really true that you are related to the coal in the grate and to the common little lead pencil."

"Quite true," replied the Diamond, "but our crystals are arranged differently."

"I have been told," continued the Pearl, "that the diamond in Greek is called 'Adamas,' meaning unconquerable, from which comes our word, adamant, meaning hard. This largest quantity of diamonds come from India, Brazil, and South Africa. Years ago it was thought that India was the only place from which perfect stones could be procured, but now South Africa sends the largest supply, and a limited quantity has been found in the United States."

"There is much of interest to be learned about diamonds," said the Solitaire, "and also much about pearls," with a polite bow to the neighboring pearls. "Years ago diamonds were cut in what was called the rose pattern, that is, the facets or faces were cut all the same size. It soon became apparent that such a manner of cutting did not give the brilliancy obtained from the cut called the brilliant, which has 58 facets, of varying forms and sizes. It requires great care to cut these facets, for the stones are nearly buried in a soft metal, and the parts left exposed are rubbed against each other. First, the table, or top facet, is made, then the girdle, or flat-bottom facet, cut, and the facets extending from the table to the edge are the next, and at last the small ones. When the facets have been carefully cut they must be polished against an iron wheel with diamond dust and oil, an operation which must be done with extreme care and patience, for a bit of carelessness may ruin a priceless gem. The stones are sometimes boiled in sulphuric acid in order to remove any bits of dust or oil."

"What you have told about the diamond family is very interesting," said another voice from the depths of the jewel casket, "but we, also, can tell a tale of interest." Attention was now turned to the large Emerald which made the center of a large brooch.

"We are, as you see, of a grass green color and are a variety of beryl found usually in Colombia, South America. We are also found in Egypt, Russia, Australia and a few have been discovered in South Carolina. In Mexico we have been given the name 'quetzaliti' because our beautiful green color is like that of the Mexican bird, the quetzal. The plumes of this bird were often worn by the rulers in Mexico and Central America and the emerald came to be regarded as a royal gem. Alexander the Great possessed a ring set with a large emerald on which was engraved a portrait of himself."

Following the tale of the Emerald, a faint voice issuing from a circlet of sapphires, took up the conversation.

"The color of the sapphire is a royal blue; occasionally one sees a yellow or a white sapphire, and there have been a few of a greenish color. We are, much like the ruby except in color, for we are both composed of a substance called alumina. Ceylon is the home of the greatest number of sapphires; Siam supplies over half the sapphires in the world. We are usually found in a bed of clay, deep down from two to twelve feet."

"Just a word about us," exclaimed a single Ruby, set in dull gold:

"Most real rubies come from upper Burma, a few come from the gem sands of Ceylon; some are found in Siam; others come from Mysore and Madras and a small number from Afghanistan and Australia. A few have been found in Montana and North Carolina. The art of making rubies has been very successful, but an expert can always tell the difference because in the manufactured ones there are always tiny bubbles. A real ruby without flaw is considered more valuable than a diamond."

A little rala cloud just then obscured the moon and there was no more chance to see or hear.

Every Spring

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Every spring the grasses grow. And every grasshopper says, "Oh, see!"

The grass has come through the winter snow

As green as green can be!" And every grasshopper says, "Oh, see!"

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MARKETS
BECOME HOPEFUL

Lowered Bank Rates and Ending of Coal Strike Are Factors Expected to Lead Improvement to General Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England—Having attained the two chief desires of its heart, a lowered bank rate and the end of the coal strike, the city is doing its best to show its attitude. For a long time improvement can only be sentimental. Business cannot spring into existence. Even on the stock exchange dealings have not visibly increased, though prices, alike of gilt-edged securities, which enjoy direct and immediate benefit from cheaper money, of British railway stocks, and of industrial shares, have stiffened all round and have appreciated substantially in many cases. Thus far the reduction in the rate of interest on fixed deposits in the banks has not operated to enlarge the volume of money seeking investment; for, such deposits can only be withdrawn after notice of more or less duration. There is hope that the large amount of interest and dividend money disbursed at the end of the half year will come to the stock exchange to be reinvested, but as calls are now going out for the payment of the second installment of the income tax, a goodly share of this money may be considered to be forestalled.

Mr. Edgar Crammond, one of our most efficient statisticians, has just been telling the Institute of Bankers that he estimated that last year only one-twentieth of the income of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom survived to be used for renewing wearing capital assets and for reinvestment, whereas before the war nearly 24 per cent of the income was available for these purposes. In the current year, unless what remains can make good the ravages of three months of paralysis due to the coal strike, the prospect is even less attractive.

Confidence in Future. While most people are ruefully counting the cost of the coal strike in lost trade, diminishing revenue, and enlarged governmental expenditure, one is conscious of the growth in rather unexpected quarters of new hope and confidence in the future. "Unexpected" quarters, because they include bank parlors—not all, for the feeling is not universal—whose occupants are professionally and constitutionally averse from giving rosin to such sentiments. They do not base their hope on the "swing of the pendulum" or anything of that sort, but on what they consider the fundamental good sense of the industrial classes. They think the failure of the coal strike has proved conclusively that wage-earners cannot take more out of an industry than they put into it, and calculate that in order to replenish their empty pockets and discharge the long debts to tradesmen who have been supplying them on credit, the miners will address themselves to increasing the per head production, and that their example will gradually pervade all other workers. There is nothing fantastic in this hope, though it takes a sanguine view of the speed with which labor is likely to be converted from narrow to long-sighted convictions. Lord Abercromby, a leading spirit in the coal and iron industries, has been suggesting that the big and wealthy trade unions might wisely employ some of their funds in the creation of a statistical and advisory staff to keep the men really in touch with current commercial conditions.

It would be a great gain if some of the blunt sense that skilled workmen possess could be introduced into the interminable discussions about devaluation and reconstruction. The International Chamber of Commerce has just been holding a congress in London, and there the professors and pundits have been disagreeing vigorously as to the pace with which currency should be contracted, but nearly all treating the symptoms of inflation as though they were its cause. Surely the trouble is that there is too much circulating medium in relation to the amount of productive work that is being done, and if labor becomes more energetic and production more intense, the disproportion must be adjusted. Of course the continual creation of currency to meet government expenditures should cease; currency becomes a troublesome problem only when governments use it for their own purposes instead of merely supplying it in response to the necessities of commerce.

Cancellation of War Debt. Mr. Crammond, referred to above, is a recruit to a growing band of believers in the cancellation of war debts as a step toward stabilization of exchange and international relations. Generally, like Mr. McKenna, he is disturbed by the prospect that if Germany is compelled to work hard and at famine wages to meet the reparation payments she must increase her proportion of the world's consumption of manufactured goods from one-tenth, as before the war, to 48 per cent, to the detriment both of British and American export. It is evident that France cannot be asked to reduce her reparation claims without corresponding compensations. Mr. Crammond suggests that she should be relieved by the cancellation of her war debt to Britain and the United States. He is ready to undertake the sacrifice he thinks it would be good business for Britain to act independent-

ently. As the British share of the German indemnity at its maximum is calculated to be about £80,000,000 a year, and as, in Mr. McKenna's words, "the conditions which enable Germany to pay us this amount will enable her to import our export trade which, including invisible exports, is now well over £1,100,000,000 a year" the cancellation of a French debt of £257,000,000 at the par of exchange would not appear to be quixotic, but a prudent premium to insure both our export trade and our economic relations with France. It may be noted that, while he would like to see the United States of America canceling all the war debts owed her by continental allies, Mr. Crammond believes firmly that the British debt to America can be liquidated in course of time, "easily," he says, when the trade of the world becomes normal, which can hardly be yet awhile.

NEW YORK MARKET
GAINS FOR WEEK

Constructive Developments, Especially Concerning Railroads, Bring Advance in Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, New York—Comparative averages for a week showed gains in the stock market with the ground prepared for further improvement by the attitude of the government in regard to additional financial help for the railroads. On July 15 the average for 30 active railroad stocks registered 70.33 while a week later on July 22 the figure was 72.43. Twenty industrial shares advanced from 67.35 to 68.27 in the same period while coppers gained 11 points from 24.80 to 35.80.

While the daily improvement in general business conditions seems hard to discern because it is so slow, the aggregate advance since the first of the year is quite encouraging. In the past week the announcement of further reductions in the federal reserve discount rates and the optimistic interpretation placed upon various actions of the Administration at Washington add to other constructive developments that contribute to prospects of better conditions.

The market on Saturday showed some improvement even though week ends are usually dull and narrow. The following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending July 22, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Country	Gold	Notes	June 1914
U. S.	\$195,351	\$1,077,353	118.0
England	200,435	148,220	118.0
France	211,535	1,210,230	67.0
Italy	308,400	510,700	59.7
Belgium	57,255	191,920	35.5
Germany	326,540	601,545	54.3
Austria	261,475	454,405	53.9
Switzerland	35,165	57,055	51.6
Holland	68,280	128,545	52.8
Spain	104,220	274,421	28.1
Sweden	12,525	22,165	42.1
Denmark	22,825	44,395	51.4
Japan	109,335	183,610	66.8

*Including "darlehenskassenscheine."

†In 1914 \$195,351,000 gold was in United States Treasury. Notes consisted of United States notes, \$346,681,000, and national bank notes, \$750,761,900.

‡Includes \$145,500,000 gold in British Treasury against currency notes.

§Includes \$1,553,100,000 currency notes outstanding net.

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GOLD HOLDINGS AND
EMISSIONS OF NOTES

Printing of Paper Money in Many Countries Has Increased Faster Than Gold. Thus Helping to Advance Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK, New York—While gold holdings have increased slightly in nations outside the United States, the notes of banks of issue have expanded in far greater proportion, making paper money correspondingly cheaper. The inflation grew out of the need of governments for funds in excess of what could be obtained by taxation and loans. As paper money was emitted the value of commodities rose and governmental, as well as other costs, increased, thus causing an endless chain of rising prices and note inflation.

Rumors of which there is little accurate information available, undoubtedly has the highest inflation currency. Next to Russia, Poland has the most inflated currency. On April 30, the statement of the Polish National Bank showed notes outstanding of \$8,755,300,000 marks and gold holdings of 13,000,000, or only about one-eighth of 1 per cent gold reserve. Furthermore, notes of the Polish Bank are expanding more than 10,000,000,000 marks a month.

A statement of the Austrian National Bank places notes at nearly 45,000,000,000 kronen or about \$8,850,000,000, and gold at \$1,285,000 kronen or \$1,025,000, the equivalent of about one-eighth of 1 per cent gold reserve. Besides this there are 4,000,000,000 kronen outstanding treasury bills issued to the banks for discount. Furthermore, the present budget indicates a deficit of

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SPANISH RAILROAD
REPORTS EARNINGS

Annual Statement of Madrid, Zaragoza and Alicante Companies Reflects General Industrial Condition of the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

MADRID, Spain—Along with the Norte system the Madrid, Zaragoza and Alicante Railway ranks as one of the two foremost companies in Spain, and its work is generally regarded as an index to the state of industrial and commercial Spain, while the present railway problems, and the projects before Parliament lend additional interest and importance to the figures for the past year.

The gross traffic receipts on the year's working amount to 246,880,177 pesetas, against 239,458,668 in the previous year. This sum is made up of 69,994,343 pesetas from passenger traffic, 25,113,259 from fast goods traffic and 152,372,574 from slow goods traffic. In addition to this a sum of 22,450,538 pesetas is marked as income from various sources outside of the railway system. The total receipts there is thus an increase in receipts on the year's working over those of the previous 12 months of nearly 7,500,000 pesetas. The extra-traffic receipts include a sum of 20,500,000 pesetas advanced by the state and 1,850,000 from various sources.

Repayment of Tariffs. Of the total sum indicated as having been produced from traffic there is an amount of 25,350,000, corresponding to the repayment of the 15 per cent tax on tariffs applied during the year. The report observes that the application of such repayment has not been entirely general, but that by royal order issued from the Ministry of Public Works in September, October and November of 1919 it was allowed to be applied to the charges at the special rates, approved by the government at later date than that of the royal decree upon the subject, circumstances of date bringing it about that the summation does not represent the full 15 per cent allowance, but a reduction to the proportion of 11.65 per cent.

Slow transport had produced over 152,000,000, against nearly 150,000,000 in the previous year. The difference of over 3,000,000 is brought about through there not having been able to be applied to this traffic the repayment of the 15 per cent. On the other hand, the fast transports of merchandise show an increase of 5,450,000 pesetas in spite of certain difficulties and restrictions with which such traffic had been impeded. The working expenses had increased from 174,639,787 pesetas in 1919 to 201,914,334 pesetas last year. This total sum, leaving out final fractions, was made up as follows: Central administration and services, 48,449,970 pesetas; permanent way and works, 28,887,193; material and traction, 203,171,763, and general expenses, 22,895,400. To the increase of over 27,000,000 in the expenses of the year's working, every class of cost except that of material and traction, in which there had been a slight decline, had contributed.

Cost of Coal. A table is set forth showing the enormous increases in expenditure on coal during the last few years. In 1913 the total consumption of coal on this system was 410,957 tons, and at a total cost of nearly 15,500,000, the average price paid was something over 32 pesetas a ton. In 1914 the consumption was 463,370 tons, and the average cost was 33.65 pesetas a ton. During the next few years the figures steadily rose until, in 1919, the total consumption was 555,895 tons, at an average cost of 138.08. Last year, however, there was some decline, the total consumption being 541,426, and the average cost 124.08 per ton.

Another cause of the rise in expenditure had been the increase in amounts paid out in response to demands and claims against the company. The increases in wages and salaries were very considerable; as was known, to a large extent they had been met by the state advances which amounted to 20,562,140 pesetas. Deducting all further charges from the balance representing the difference between income and expenditure there remained a liquid balance of 16,934,224 pesetas, which was slightly larger than that of the previous year. Adding to that the profits that had accrued from the company's mines, amounting to 2,334,723 pesetas, there was a final balance of 19,268,947 pesetas. This sum was allotted as follows: Depreciation of material, 4,000,000; special reserve, 2,000,000; doubtful debts and claims, 3,000,000; improvements to the mines, 1,000,000; dividend, 7,454,077; taxes and improvements, 1,814,877. A dividend of 15 pesetas per share is paid, free of tax, the same as in the previous year. In 1912 and 1913 the dividend paid was 24 pesetas a share, in 1914 it was 15 pesetas, in 1915 it was 18, and in the five following years, reaching up to the last, it was successively, 17, 12, 5, 15 and 15.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER, quarterly of 50 cents, payable August 15 to stock of July 19.

Austin, Nichols & Co., quarterly of 15¢ on preferred, payable August 1 to stock of July 19.

Lincoln Manufacturing quarterly of 14¢, payable August 1 to stock of July 19.

Marcus Loew's Theaters, Limited, has passed quarterly of 15¢ on preferred due July 15.

Stafford Cotton Mills, quarterly of 2¢, payable August 1 to stock of July 18.

Stevens Manufacturing, quarterly of 2¢, payable to stock of July 18.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve notes liabilities combined, for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system, as of July 20, 1921, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	July 20, 1921	July 13, 1921	July 23, 1920
Boston	73.4	76.1	56.6
New York	70.0	69.7	49.2
Philadelphia	64.4	63.9	47.4
Cleveland	66.6	66.9	55.9
Richmond	61.2	61.0	42.6
Atlanta	61.3	61.1	40.2
Chicago	58.6	57.4	40.7
St. Louis	63.4	63.2	41.5
Minneapolis	39.0	39.3	39.1
Kansas City	52.1	51.3	40.4
Dallas	58.5	58.5	42.5
San Francisco	61.0	60.2	49.2
Total	62.5	61.6	44.4

OKLAHOMA-KANSAS OIL STOCKS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD AND YALE
ARE EASY WINNERS

Defeat Oxford and Cambridge
in International Track Meet. 8
to 2—E. O. Gourdin Makes
a World's Jumping Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In one of
the most, if not the most, spectacular
track and field meet ever held in the
Harvard Stadium, the combined team
of Harvard and Yale universities de-
feated the combined team of Oxford
and Cambridge universities in their
international meet Saturday 8 points
to 2. It was the fifth meet these uni-
versities have held and as each team
had won two of the previous events,
this victory gives the lead to the
United States.

Before the meet started it was ex-
pected that the competition would be
very close and that there would be
several new records made; but not
even the closest followers of the
athletes ever expected that there would
be such a wholesale smashing of re-
cords or such a one-sided victory for
Harvard and Yale. Conditions were
ideal for splendid performances, and
the athletes took full advantage of
their opportunities.

The big individual performance of
the day was the establishing of a new
world's record in the running broad
jump by E. O. Gourdin of Harvard
who, on his very first leap, cleared
35 ft. 2 in., bettering the former world's
record of 34 ft. 11 in. made by F.
O'Connor at Dublin, Ireland, August 5,
1901. The Harvard star also won the
100-yard dash for his team, thus being
the only double-winner of the meet
and the third athlete ever to win two
events in one of these meets.

In five other events the record for
one of these meets was equalled, in
another it was equalled and in an-
other a record was made as it was
the first time that event had been
held.

J. F. Brown of Harvard had the
honor of being the first athlete to make
a new record when he won the 150-
yard hammer throw with a throw of
159 ft. 3 in. C. N. Nokes, of Oxford,
also bettered the previous mark when
he won second place with a distance
of 140 ft. 1 1/2 in.

Capt. B. G. D. Rudd of Oxford was
the second athlete to make a new
mark when he won the 440-yard dash
in 49.

R. W. Landon of Yale took his
turn at record-breaking by winning
the high jump with a leap of 4 ft. 11
in. H. S. Stalder of Cambridge came
out with a new mark of 4 m. 20 3/4 in.
The one-mile run which he won
with considerable ease.

Thomas Campbell broke the other
meet record when he won the 880-
yard run in 1 m. 55 s. This race pro-
duced a great finish in which the Yale
runner just beat out Captain Rudd in
the last few yards, winning by less
than five feet.

J. R. Tolbert of Harvard won the 150-
yard sprint with a put of 43 ft. 5 in.
and as this was the first time this
event had ever been held it became a
record for the meet.

The record which was equalled was
the 100-yard hurdles which was won
by C. G. Krogness of Harvard in 15
3/4 s., which ties the former record
made by G. A. Chisholm of Yale in
1911. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. O. Gourdin,
Harvard, 15 3/4 s. (new record); second,
H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 16 1/4 s.; third,
B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford, 17 1/4 s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by B. G. D. Rudd,
Oxford, 49 s. (new record); second,
C. N. Nokes, Cambridge, 50 1/4 s.; third,
R. W. Landon, Yale, 51 1/4 s.

880-Yard Dash—Won by J. F. Brown,
Harvard, 1 m. 55 s. (new record); second,
H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 1 m. 56 1/4 s.; third,
W. S. Kent-Hughes, Oxford, 1 m. 57 1/4 s.

150-Yard Hammer Throw—Won by J. F.
Brown, Harvard, 159 ft. 3 in. (new record);
second, H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 157 ft. 6 in.;
third, B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford, 154 ft. 6 in.

One-Mile Run—Won by R. W. Landon,
Cambridge, 4 m. 20 3/4 s. (new record); second,
H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 4 m. 21 1/4 s.; third,
C. N. Nokes, Cambridge, 4 m. 22 1/4 s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by M. K. Douglas,
Yale, 10 m. 30 1/4 s. (new record); second,
E. C. Van Der Pyl, Yale, 10 m. 31 1/4 s.; third,
W. S. Kent-Hughes, Oxford, 10 m. 32 1/4 s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by C. G.
Krogness, Harvard, 1 m. 55 s. (new record);
second, H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 1 m. 56 1/4 s.;
third, W. S. Kent-Hughes, Oxford, 1 m. 57 1/4 s.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by J. F.
Brown, Harvard, 159 ft. 3 in. (new record);
second, H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 157 ft. 6 in.;
third, B. G. D. Rudd, Oxford, 154 ft. 6 in.

Running High Jump—Won by R. W.
Landon, Yale, 4 ft. 11 in. (new record); second,
C. G. Krogness, Harvard, 4 ft. 10 1/2 in.; third,
H. S. Stalder, Cambridge, 4 ft. 10 1/4 in.

100-Yard Hurdles—Won by C. G. Krogness,
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Freebooter, 2:58:25; Beaver, 2:59:25;
and Red Patch, 3:00:00. All four boats
were rigged 32-footers.
Boatmen and Freebooter carried
the colors of the White Bear Yacht
Club of St. Paul. The trophy was
offered by G. A. Duggan of Montreal,
Quebec.

The race was sailed on still water
in a breeze which started at five knots
and fell to three knots before the finish.
During most of the race, the skippers
of the two American yachts displayed
superior ability.

PACIFIC COAST
OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Erection of Stadium Is Expected
to Help College Football in
That Conference Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
CORVALLIS, Oregon.—The financial
success of college football on the
Pacific coast seems assured during the
coming football season. New and en-
larged football stadiums have been
erected at the Oregon Agricultural
College and the University of Wash-
ington in the northwest. Leland Stan-
ford Jr. University is to erect one of
the finest stadiums in the country,
which will seat 65,000 people. During
the past seasons most of the colleges
have been working under the handicap
of not having seating facilities for the
large number of visitors desiring to
witness the Conference games.

Last year was a great year for Con-
ference football on the coast, all of the
teams making large profits. With the
completion of the new stadiums at
O. A. C., Stanford, and Washington,
it is to be expected that even better
success will be met with this season.
The question is already being asked
as to what college will turn out the
strongest team on the coast this year.
California will be represented by prac-
tically the same team that defeated
Ohio State University while the Ore-
gon Agricultural College, the only
team that came near defeating Cali-
fornia, will be considerably strength-
ened by the addition of several new
men and the return of former stars.
Stanford also claims to have one of
the brightest prospects for many years.
The freshman team at Stanford last
year was exceptionally strong, and
will add considerable strength to the
varsity this year.

The State College of Washington
and the University of Washington are
also strong candidates. Washington
has just engaged a new coach, who
will be working under the handicap
of not having had any previous col-
lege football coaching experience.

The Oregon Agricultural College
will have Coach R. B. Rutherford
again as head coach and Guy Rathbun
and Robert Hager as assistants. It
is likely that an additional assistant
coach will be secured before the open-
ing of the football season on Septem-
ber 15. Last year was the first year that
the Oregon Aggies coaching trio was
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made their first year, was exception-
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AUSTRALASIA IS
SINGLES WINNER

Defeats Canada in First Two
Matches of the Davis Cup
Lawn Tennis Tie at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario.—Australia won
two of the three points necessary for
the graduation of the Commonwealth
team into the second round of the
Davis Cup lawn tennis series when
J. B. Hawkes and J. O. Anderson won
their singles matches from Paul Ben-
nett of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and E. H.
Lafontaine of Montreal, Quebec, on
the courts of the Toronto Lawn Ten-
nis Club Saturday. Hawkes, the young-
est player on the Australasian team,
defeated Bennett in straight sets 6-4,
6-4, 7-5, while Lafontaine won the
first set from Anderson, who won the
match 4-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-2.

The Anderson-Lafontaine match
was productive of the most spec-
tacular tennis and the showing of
Montreal players was a definite sur-
prise. For the first two sets it looked
as though Canada might secure an
even break on the day; but the pace
told and as Lafontaine gradually
sloved up his opponent became
stronger and the third set was the
turning point, Anderson winning a
love set in not more than 20 min-
utes' play. Bennett started out strong
against Hawkes winning the first two
games, but then the Australasian
evened up the count and games se-
sawed until Bennett led at 6-5.
Hawkes won a love game on his op-
ponent's serve on the twelfth and then
took the next two for the match.

The second set was also close,
neither player being more than one
game ahead for the first eight games.
The ninth went to deuce, but the Aus-
tralian won and the tenth also went
to deuce with Hawkes winning. Hawkes
won the odd games in the first 10 of
the third set and after winning his
own service in the eleventh won the
deciding game after a strong rally by
Bennett.

Hawkes steadiness was a big factor
in the win and his accurate placing
called for much applause. At all times
he was steady while Bennett was over-
anxious and lost many easy openings.
Bennett's forte is at the net and
smashing returns; but he was weak
on both. Although he made many
fine gets on strokes over his head
more often than not his smashing
returns went into the net or be-
yond the back line. Hawkes frequently
drew him to one side of the court be-
side the net and then placed the ball
in the back opposite corner.

Lafontaine and Anderson won
their opponents' first two services, but
the Canadian's cuts bothered the
Australasian considerably and La-
fontaine outlasted him at the net.
The first set was won for the Canadians
by a very popular one. In the second
set the two alternated in the lead until
the score was 5 all. Anderson took
the eleventh and twelfth by placing
his shots all over the court and keep-
ing the Montreal man running from
side to side. The third set was all
in favor of Anderson. Lafontaine
countering on but 12 strokes in the
six games although time after time he
made sensational returns that seemed
to have his opponent beaten, but
Anderson nearly always managed to
get in position. It was merely a
question of time in the fourth set
as Lafontaine could not get his cuts
working as he did in the earlier sets.
The summary:

AUSTRALASIA-CANADA DAVIS CUP
TIE

J. B. Hawkes, Australasia, defeated
Paul Bennett, Canada, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.

J. O. Anderson, Australasia, defeated
E. H. Lafontaine, Canada, 4-6, 7-5,
6-0, 6-2.

Among the starters were four Q
class sloops, J. F. Corcoran's Gem;
C. W. Kraft's Jackson Park II; Carlos
Alling's Virginia and J. P. O'Rourke's
Chaparral; three P and N class sloops,
J. G. Glaver's Mavourneen; D. F.
Prather's Inreipid, and M. L. East-
man's Dorello; and two in the yawl
and schooner class, G. O. Clinch's Ar-
cadia, and J. F. Kyle's Alcibiades.

The various craft represent the
Chicago Yacht Club and the Jackson
Park Yacht Club. They were con-
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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

PAUL MANSHIP

He Exhibits in London

Being an Englishman, I usually glance over the "Court, Social, and Personal" news in the London morning papers. Sometimes I skip the doings of royalty and marquesses, but when my eye falls upon such a paragraph as the following I am immediately interested.

"Mr. Paul Manship, the American sculptor, whose work at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, is attracting much attention, is a friend of Mr. John Sargent, R. A., in whose studio in Chelsea he is now working. Mr. Manship is 37 and was born at St. Paul, Minnesota. He won a scholarship which gave him three years in Europe, and he is now the foremost American sculptor. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller and Mr. Charles Schwab are among his patrons."

The Leicester Galleries in Leicester Square, where the Manship exhibition is being held, is one of the most successful art galleries in London. It is situated on one of the routes taken by athletic pedestrians who walk from the City to the West End, and many City men have become patrons of art through the attractions displayed in the windows of this gallery.

Max Beerbohm showed his caricatures here, and now Paul Manship is attracting art lovers with an exhibition of fifty-two of his sculptures. This is surely the first time that an American sculptor has displayed so considerable a selection of his work in England. Mr. Manship left America a few weeks ago. He intends to make a sojourn of some length in Europe, and he may eventually visit the Orient.

Hitherto the American sculptor, most widely known in England, is Augustus Saint Gaudens, a replica of whose "Lincoln" was recently erected at Westminster. Manship, like Saint Gaudens, is a classicist. He is not an imitator of other men's work, but he has certainly been inspired by the Greeks, the Egyptians, the early Italians and some of the modern Frenchmen; but he remains firmly himself; he has a fine and austere imagination, and an unerring sense of beauty.

At the Private View it is no exaggeration to say that the visitors were astonished at the originality, intimacy and charm of his work, and there were many speculations as to his personality and environment. I was able to tell my English friends that he is well known and much admired in America, and that there is hardly a museum of importance that does not possess a Manship. Perhaps the most popular of his productions are the "Dancer and Goddess," the charming little group called "Playfulness," the "Indian Hunter and Pronghorn Antelope," "The Centaur and Dryad," and the exquisite "Little Brother." One of his earliest works was "The Portrait of the Artist's Daughter," finished a few weeks ago, which was bought by the Metropolitan Museum; but his greatest achievement is the bust of J. D. Rockefeller, which was exhibited in New York a few months ago, and of which I wrote at the time. "The sculptor has done something that one would have thought was impossible; he has carved from marble a direct representation of an elderly man, and made it a beautiful work of art. Technically it is exquisitely wrought—the hair, the sagging neck, the clean-cut ear, the long drawn down upper lip are carved and modeled by a master. He has used with discretion color in the yellow stain to the marble, and the iris of the eyes have a touch of blue. He has given to this bust the 'something more' that words cannot describe. The raised brows twinkle an inquiry. Of what is he thinking? This is how I read his look; this is what he seems to be saying. I have handled this world with consistent skill. I have met comprehension with greater comprehension, and cunning with greater cunning; and now I look into the future, calm, watchful, waiting, unafraid, without fear and without any amusements."

Unfortunately this remarkable bust could not be brought to London. Mr. Rockefeller would not part with it. This is unfortunate as it is the most important work that Mr. Manship has produced, and as an example of sensitized portraiture has not its equal in modern times. It was curious and very interesting to watch what an impression the mere photograph made upon people at the Private View. In the exhibition is shown his "Portrait of Pauline—3 weeks old," a most beautiful creation. It is essential childhood, and the small figure is enshrined in an architectural setting, finely and intimately wrought, that consorts wonderfully with the delicate immaturity of the infant.

People who bewail the dullness of most modern sculpture exhibitions, mere representations of figures, nymphs masquerading under classical names, and the flamboyant groups expressing only rhetoric, that disfigure many streets in many capitals were delighted with the intimate character of the Manship exhibition. Each piece has its particular merit and charm; the artist exercises the same skill and love over "A Candelabra" and a "Door Knock" as over a group of "Centaur and Dryad" or an "Atlantis." Of the fifty-two examples there is not one that does not give the feeling of the artist's integrity and love of beauty. He exercises restraint on himself; he composes his groups into a pattern that pleases the eye, and stimulates the imagination. He is especially successful in his delineation of arrested movement as in "Diana"—the goddess sweeping along, her bound at her feet, giving the sense of a planar impression, but a vivid sense of motion. Equally fine is his "Victory Leading Over the Sea." The wind is blowing, the air is rushing past this symbol of advancing triumph. Contrast this with the stillness of his "Christ."

"Victory Leading Over the Sea" is Mr. Manship's latest work, and one of his most characteristic sculptures. It would make an imposing and inspiring monument, carried out in marble, and placed on some promontory overlooking the sea.

Mr. Manship is an example of the usefulness of a thorough academic training. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1884, he felt himself called to art as a boy, but was disappointed to realize that he had little feeling (as he thought) for color. He turned to sculpture, drifted to New York, attended classes at the Art Students League, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1909 he produced a bas-relief called "Rest After Toil" which won him the scholarship of a three years sojourn in Europe, offered by the American Academy of Rome. There he studied the best the world has produced in sculpture, and gradually felt his way to an intense admiration for the Greek Primitives. During this three years he took a walking tour through Spain, with Hunt-Diedrich, and there, according to Mr. Martin Birnbaum, who has done so much to encourage him, he learnt—"The essential unity of all primitive art, whether Greek, Assyrian, Gothic, Egyptian, or East Indian."

His exhibition in London has had a great success with press and public. The Times and the Daily Telegraph each gave it long and important notices, and as Mr. Clutton-Brock and Sir Claude Phillips, the critics of those journals, saw his work for the first time it may be interesting to quote a few passages from their criticisms:

The Times said: "Mr. Manship is eclectic in all his work... but this eclecticism, much as it is suspected now, has been characteristic of some of the most vigorous art of the world.... We would insist that Mr. Manship is a more original artist than he may appear at first sight, and that his beauty is less easy and obvious than it seems. He achieves sculpture and differentiates it from mere doll-making, not by violence but by delicacy; his way is that of the sun and not the wind; he is not in any fashionable style, but he is none the less a genuine and original artist."

The Daily Telegraph said: "We will not go so far as to compare his modeling with that of the ancient masters. But the instrument, as he has refashioned it, is more wholly his own. He does not so much imitate antique conceptions in their completeness, or execute variants of their divine beauties, as invent subjects which, though they are classic, with a certain charming independence, are in important particulars new.... Quite apart from all the rest is the intensely pathetic portrait of Mr. Rockefeller, the elder, of which we have at present only the photograph. This reveals an altogether different aspect of Mr. Manship's art and suggests capabilities in the direction of the higher realism of which we have at present no other means of judging."

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CHARLES N. SARKA, AN AQUARELLIST

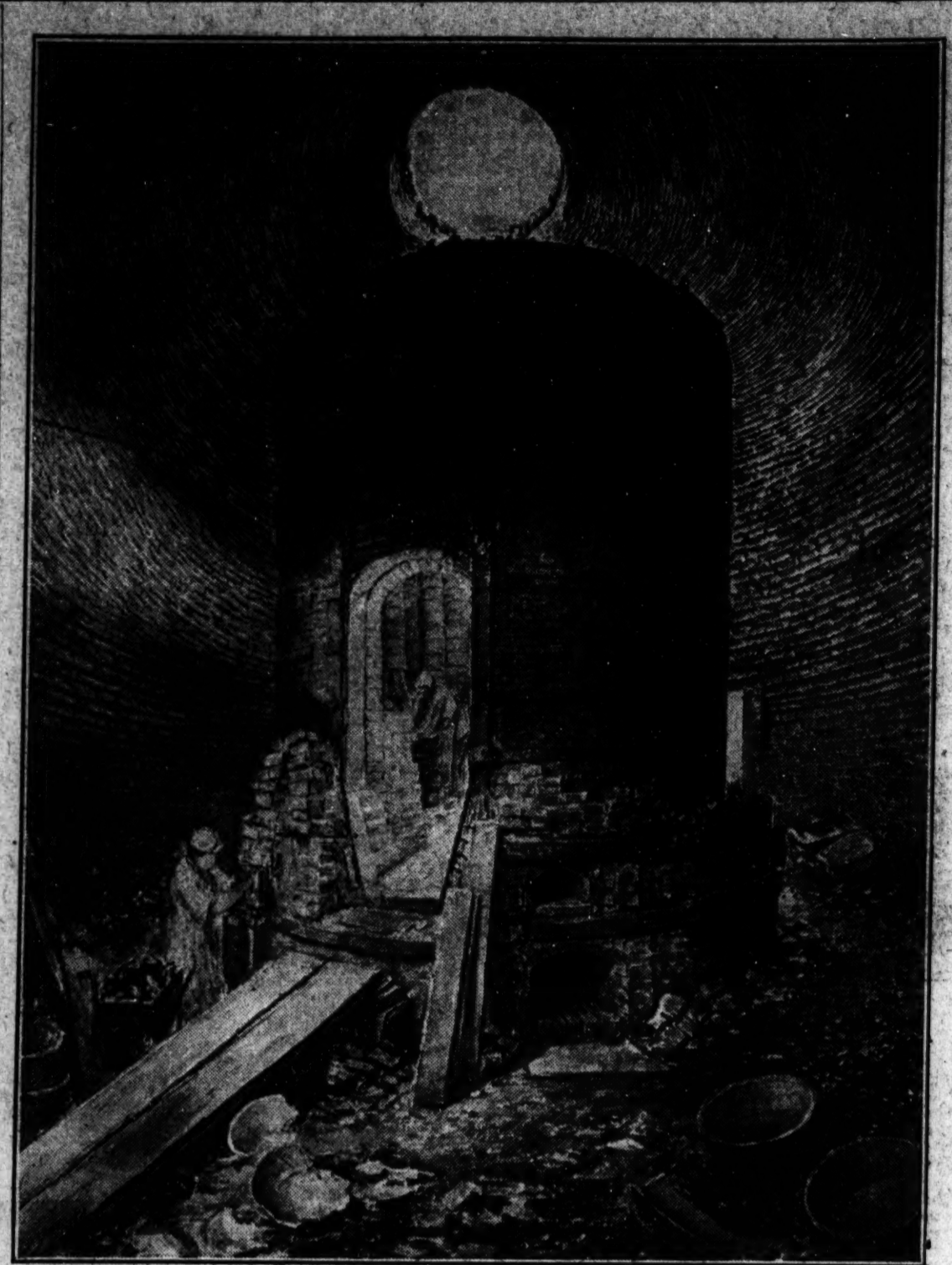
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The disclosure of a native born, but comparatively little known, American artist of versatile training and wide accomplishment, is the subject of a new exhibition of pure water color, adds zest to the current mid-summer show of Charles N. Sarka at the new Mesnard galleries in Sixty-Fourth Street, East. The walls sparkle with exotic-looking figure compositions, luminous sub-tropical scenes and "weather" pictures, figure studies and free-hand portraits which, in not a few instances, invite comparison with the work of the very foremost modern aquarellists. Winslow Homer especially is suggested, because many of Sarka's better pictures are Indian souvenirs—"Treasure Island Beach," "Playa Ponce," "A Porto Rican Sunday Afternoon," and a score of other deep-blue sea and dazzling white wall combinations, such as are at once the delight and despair of workers in that light-running medium of flashing transparency, the water color wash.

Then there is a Tahitian series, of sub-tropical color, but in a wholly different atmosphere from that of the Caribbean Isles and Spanish Main, peopled with those grave and graceful savages of the South Seas that Stevenson poetized in writing. There is nothing either Gauguinesque or Stevensian, however, about Sarka's "Bora Bora Dancers," "Surf Riders of Kaula Beach," and weird Tahitian idols in luxuriant coconut groves. The American artist simply followed the lure of beauty when he made his voyage to the then still untracked South Seas, some twenty years ago.

Morocco seems to have brought out Sarka's water color talent to its most brilliant technical attainment. His "Tangier types," and the portrait study of Mohamed Ducali, a modern Moorish gentleman in turban and white burnous, might have been dashed off by Fortuny. Or is it Sargent who is oftenest recalled in such academically thought-out yet imaginatively presented compositions as the "Miraculous Hail" by brown Mediterranean fishermen, which may or may not bear allusion to gospel narrative.

Despite the personal comparisons involved in a discussion of the rarely practiced art of aquarelle for its own sake, Sarka's is a singularly independent talent. It shows that discipline of joyous abandon with ordered preci-



"A Pottery Baking Kiln," by Herbert Finn

A WELL-HUNG ART EXHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is a rare experience to visit an exhibition of pictures and to be able to say, "These pictures are well hung." In the ordinary public exhibitions, the difficulties are obvious in a heterogeneous collection of works by many artists. But at the studio of Mr. Herbert Finn at 74 Cheyne Walk, it is possible to see pictures well hung and well arranged. It is a studio exhibition of this kind were more frequent. It would be better for the artist, the work, and the visitor. The mind of the observer is not distracted by jarring influences of many minds. He is face to face with one individuality and can pay the fullest attention to it, as is expected, at least in polite conversation.

In Mr. Finn's exhibition you are shown just enough, too; there is no surfeit; little repetition though many moods are expressed. The medium is water color, the whole of the drawings being the result of very recent years' work; and it is all landscape. Petrarch in the fourteenth century astounded his contemporaries by ascending a mountain simply for the sake of enjoying the view from its summit. We are fortunate that not only has this love of scenery ceased to shock us today, but also in the fact that painters are more than ever engaged in recording what they see in the beauties of landscape. It is a far cry from Patinir, to whom must be given the honor of first painting an independent landscape, to the intricate, cultured, far-reaching work of the modern landscapist. One of the chief characteristics of modern landscape painting is the care and skill the painter has in seeking to interpret time of day, season of year, and place.

It is in his interpretations of skies that Mr. Finn gives us most. His three-dimensional treatment, of the subtle play of dawn light, high noon and evening, sunlight and rain, wind and calm, over subjects often without charm but for these, show us his deep penetration into the very mysteries of nature. His technique is of the purest; without tricks he relies on a sure trained hand and eye to fix at once the most fleeting effects of change. And he has the rare quality of mystery. Placed as his studio is on one of the finest stretches of river in any city in the world, it is natural that some of his best pictures should depict its busy life. And these are among the most successful. Cultivation of visual memory, humility and gracefulness, benignity of thought, with unbounded confidence unconfused with conceit, are the qualities which have gone to make this set of drawings.

That a still further and deeper research is occupying Mr. Finn at present is obvious from the last picture painted this year. It is feeble than anything else perhaps, yet holds in it high promise. It is an attempt to do what Turner strove for in his last phase, and deals with the ethereal

light of a misty dawn in a valley of trees still dank with the touch of departed night.

During the war Mr. Finn was engaged upon a series of drawings of the great industrial workshops of Britain. Although these were not in the present exhibition, the writer had the good fortune to see them. These subjects of hard unyielding fact have been invested with a poetry making still more intense their unusualness. A series of the great steel smelting works showing a 6000-ton press swallowing a red-hot ingot of 140 tons and other wonders of huge manufacturing, combine in a skillful way the accuracy demanded by the expert in such things, and the wonder, awe, and savage poetry awakened in the onlooker. Mr. Finn was engaged recently, painting some of these scenes for the Iron and Steel Confederation on a silk banner. If artists of his caliber were employed more often on this class of work then the banners which are carried in every Labor procession would not be the eyesore they are.

Another drawing of unusual composition shows a pottery baking oven. The impressiveness of the conical building with a workman placing biscuit to be fired in the kiln, with its warm light, the attention paid to detail and swirl of the brick lines with the contrasting straight lines of the plank of wood leading to the chamber, all go to make a drawing of peculiar and unusual charm. Some time ago at the works of Sir Robert Hatfield at Sheffield an exhibition of Mr. Finn's paintings was arranged for the workpeople, 15,000 of whom saw them, and one of the remarks made by a worker is perhaps as complimentary as anything anyone can say of an artist. It was: "Truth's a hard thing to paint. You seem to have done it."

A. J. MUNNINGS' PRINCE OF WALES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The equestrian portrait of the Prince of Wales by A. J. Munnings is now on view at Burlington House. Mr. Munnings has surpassed even himself in the painting of a horse which here is more important than the rider. He has not allowed the eminence of his "sitter" to overawe him. The Prince here is an English sportsman, astride an English horse "Forest Witch," of superb beauty, in an English landscape, with an English oak tree as an accessory. The whole is painted with great ease and distinction. The enjoyment of the twisted forms of the oak, the glossy coat of the horse, the color of the rider have saved him from the embarrassment which is nearly always apparent in official portraiture. It is an aristocratic painting of an aristocratic subject looked at with democratic eyes. It is a picture for every man to enjoy, absolutely devoid of any snobbery, and will do much to establish the reputation of Mr. A. J. Munnings as one of the most important and peculiarly English artists we have today.

MADRID GALLERY

A Veritable Collection of Gems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—It is often said of the Museo del Prado, the famous picture gallery of Madrid, with its glorious works of Velasquez, its exquisite Murillos, its Goyas, its Grecos, and then again its fine specimens of the work of artists of foreign schools, that, if not so extensive as some other famous continental galleries, it is veritably a collection of gems. It is put in another way that the average quality of the pictures displayed on these few walls is probably higher than the average quality in any other national public gallery. In these times it comes to be more and more appreciated by the visiting people, by the students—who are rather crowding too much the main gallery in these days—and by the people of Spain themselves, who are more conscious of the value of their possession than they used to be.

Efforts are now continually being made to improve the casket that contains the "gems," to the end that they may be more perfectly displayed, and in this matter the director, Mr. Bernete y Moret, exercises an admirable zeal. About a year ago the extensive new galleries in the lower part of the building, with entrance from the Prado, were declared open. All the intended work in this department is not yet finished, and throughout the day there are sounds of hammering and the like. However, advantages have here accrued. But, despite the excellence of the few sculptures, the masterpieces of foreign painters, and the fine display of the other Spanish artists, the glory of the exhibition will always be the Velasquez pictures. That the controlling authority well realizes, and the Velasquez salon, on the left of the main gallery, has been presented as what it is, the main attraction. But there has evidently been one fault with it, and that is that it was not big enough, with the result that the great works of the master have been most uncomfortably crowded, and have had no chance of being displayed properly in their great perfection. There has been too much of a filling up of space with the small pictures, and the occupation of every available inch with a canvas of some description. Such prodigality and such concentration was obviously stupid and bad.

To the immediate left—almost touching it—of the wonder picture of all Spain, as many consider it, the great canvas, "The Surrender of Breda," with the quivering lances and the perfect expression of Spanish chivalry on the features of the victorious commander (the effect of this picture, occupying one end of the gallery, never being forgotten by the stranger who enters for the first time at the other), has been the almost equally famous "Crucifixion." The crush on the immediate right of the entrance, with the "Borachos" and "Vulcan's Forge" again almost touching, and on the opposite wall as well, has been unfortunate. The hall has not been big enough; but how to afford more accommodation without such a separation, and without the desirable conjunction?

The authorities, in the exercise of much ingenuity, have found a solution to the problem. The next hall to the Velasquez on the left hand side at entering is the Greco, and the idea was conceived of making a new Velasquez salonette at the back of the Greco room, and boring a hole through the Velasquez wall for admission to it, thus making it a kind of special annex to the main salon, into which one would wander naturally, there to see certain pictures of a class apart. This work has now been carried through, and the opening of the new Velasquez salon by the King, attended by a great display of social, political, and other personages, has just been an event of the season of the primavera. It is intended to construct yet another salonette, with entrance from the other side of the main hall, to be the complement of this first one, and to contain the small pictures of the Greco, which cannot be properly studied as they hang between the great canvases in the chief salon. These are changes of importance to all who find enjoyment from the contemplation of one of the richest sets of artistic treasures in Europe.

In the new small hall the religious works of Velasquez have been installed. They are few enough, yet as we know, famous in their way. Velasquez was not overwhelmed like the others of his age with the religious sentiment in art. Here in this little salon are "La Adoracion de los Reyes," a work which its author executed at the age of 18, since it bears the date 1617; "Nuestro Señor Crucificado," "La Coronacion de la Virgen," which he painted after his second expedition

to Italy for the Queen's oratory in the royal palace of Madrid, and "Los santos eremitas San Antonio y San Pablo." "El Cristo," marvelous in the soft splendor of the contrasted effect of the rufous tint of the body against the solid blackness of the background, is a world-famous picture. It is now treated sympathetically; hung in its new position, alone on the end wall, it has rich curtains of a dark old gold tint hanging about it.

This, like the "Concepcion," was an inevitable or conventional subject of the artists of the period, but there is hardly another that achieves the same sublime effect as in this case. Velasquez always meant that the picture should be specially hung in such a manner as to produce its full effect. It was painted about 1638 for the convent of San Placido of Madrid and was afterward removed to the sacristy. It is not known for certain when and how it passed to the possession of the Condesa de Chinchon, but she had it. Later it left her, when certain goods belonging to her husband, the Prince de la Paz, were sequestered, and in 1826 it was found in Paris, the Condesa then agreeing to its sale for 30,000 reales, on condition that it should be placed in the Prado Museum. But just then she passed away, and her heirs refused to carry out the contract. Her brother-in-law, the Duke de San Fernando de Quirós, figured in the will for any valuables that he liked to select not otherwise willed away, and he chose this picture in order to present it to Fernando VII, who dispatched it at last to the Museo in 1828. Such is the eventful history supplied to the correspondent by Mr. Bernete y Moret, and otherwise little known, of a picture upon which hundreds of thousands of European and American visitors have gazed with deep emotion, and which is now ultimately established in a small room with lighting perfectly suited to it.

A DUBLIN EXHIBITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Paul and Grace Henry, whose painting exhibitions are such a feature of Dublin's artistic life, recently opened their show at the Stephen's Green Gallery. It is an exhibition unusually welcome since these two gifted artists have been missed here throughout one season on account of showing their works in Oxford and London.

During the last year the Henrys have been painting not only in the west of Ireland but in Dublin and Ulster. Grace Henry's studies of St. Stephen's Green Park are easily the most arresting paintings of Dublin that have been done for a decade. Equally interesting are "Spring in County Down," a charming picture of the "Mountains of Mourne," and "Thames Barge," a study at Chelsea. These lend a variety to the rest of the exhibits which are purely west of Ireland pictures.

Paul Henry's "Killary Bay," "A West of Ireland Village," and "A Corner of the Village" are things of sheer delight. Here we have all the romance and witchery of the peerless West—that pensive aloofness, that other worldliness which one finds so attractive. His study of "Old People Watching a Dance," where three old people sit stiffly against a whitewashed wall in a cottage, their gaze fixed on the steps of the dancers and their thoughts back in their own young days, is a notable piece of work. "The Load of Rye," a woman in a red petticoat with a bundle of golden rye on her back silhouetted against a background of mountain in shadow under a blazing sky is a gem of observation and achievement.

Grace Henry secures a striking success in "The Orangeman," a portrait of Stephen Gwynn in an orange leather waistcoat slicing lemons on a tray—a riot of color in which orange and lemon predominate, the scheme of which is no less happy than the subtle characterization of the picture. "The White Girl," a pensive maiden in diaphanous white, a mystery of delicate tones, is seen sitting on a couch with her hands lying loosely in her lap. "Her eyes were with her thoughts and they were far away," would aptly describe this charming study. In "Ballinalocha," Mrs. Henry shows one of her fascinating landscapes, a little western village lying sleepy and serene on the edge of a romantic lake bathed in a pearly light.

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The Wise Man

The wise man is equal, ready, but not officious; has in every thing an eye to sure-footing; he offends no body, nor is easily offended; and is always willing to compound for wrongs, if not forgive them.—Wm. Penn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921

EDITORIALS

Australia and the Pacific

IN a memorable speech which he delivered before the Australian House of Representatives, in the September of 1919, shortly after his return from the Peace Conference, Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, made it perfectly clear to his hearers and to the rest of the world that, whatever might be the rights or the wrongs of the matter, Australia had placed the ideal of a white Australia in the forefront of national policy. To those who had been following the deliberations of the Peace Conference, and had noted the unremitting stand which the Australian Prime Minister took on the race equality issue, this was, of course, no news. Indeed Australia has never made any secret of the fact. In his Melbourne speech, however, Mr. Hughes, in that peculiarly vivid way of his, managed to show, as never before, how fundamental is the attachment of the Australian to the doctrine. He showed how, in Paris, the question of racial equality was brought up, again and again, how when its advocates failed in one direction they tried in another; how, if they could not secure the end aimed at directly, they sought to secure it indirectly. "I said then," declared Mr. Hughes at Melbourne, summing up the situation, "and I knew I spoke for Australia, that it did not matter how they altered it or in what way they put it, we would not accept it."

In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find Mr. Hughes, in view of the forthcoming conference on the Pacific and disarmament at Washington, seeking to make the position of Australia perfectly clear, particularly on the first of these great issues. For Mr. Hughes is urgently of the opinion that there can be no settlement of the disarmament question until there is an agreement on the Pacific question. He therefore insists that a Pacific conference must come first of all, and that at this Pacific conference Australia and New Zealand must be represented. He sees no hope of a successful issue from the Washington conference unless the supreme importance of the Pacific problem is recognized. "To you," he said, in the course of a speech at the American Luncheon Club, in London, the other day, "the Pacific has a great meaning, but for us it is vital."

This is, of course, no new development. For several years before the war, in view of the growing power of Japan, the position of Australia, so essentially an outpost of the British Commonwealth, was engaging, to an ever increasing extent, the attention of her statesmen and her people as a whole. To this immense country, practically the same size as the United States, with a population equal to about half that of Greater New York, the problem of national defense seemed to loom larger every year. It was with a view to solving this problem that Australia devoted herself with such vigor, some nine or ten years ago, to elaborating schemes for home defense, and has since shown herself so energetic and alert in regard to the British naval policy in the Pacific.

Australia recognizes, quite clearly, that Japan has emerged from the war stronger in her army and navy than ever before; that, through the mandate given her over the German islands north of the Equator the confines of her empire have been brought within a few days' sail of Australian waters; that Great Britain is determined, whether a general disarmament is resorted to or not, to reduce her navy rather than add to it; and that, from every point of view, the isolation of Australia is more marked than ever. From the English Channel to Australian waters is some 11,000 miles; from the islands of the Pacific over which Japan has secured a mandate the distance may be reckoned in hundreds of miles.

It was for these reasons, doubtless, that Mr. Hughes, before he set out from Australia, expressed himself in favor of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He recognized that this alliance found no favor in the United States, and he frankly regarded a better understanding between the British Commonwealth and the United States as the "hope of the world," but he saw clearly that, failing any better settlement, the safety of Australia was dependent, to a large extent, upon the immunity from Japanese aggression secured to her under the Anglo-Japanese understanding. Mr. Hughes, it may be ventured, was always ready to accept a more excellent way, if it should be opened out to him, and, whether the Anglo-Japanese alliance is renewed or not, this more excellent way for safeguarding the position of Australia in the Pacific would certainly seem to be afforded in the prospect of a general disarmament held out to the world in the forthcoming conference in Washington. Such a conference, in Mr. Hughes' view, can be successful only if those attending it are willing, as he puts it, to "recognize facts." And one of the great facts which the conference must recognize is, in the opinion of the Australian Prime Minister, the utter irrefragibility of the White Australia policy. "Let me ask you gentlemen," he declared in the course of the speech in London already referred to, "whether you can conceive any circumstances under which you would have submitted the Monroe Doctrine for arbitration of the nations. There is no tribunal to which we are prepared to submit the White Australia problem. There is no nation, I venture to say, which has not got an equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine or a White Australia." Mr. Hughes is earnest in his insistence that, in order to settle the Pacific problem, the interests of Japan must be considered, as well as the interests of Australia or those of the United States, and it is largely for this reason that he seeks to place the White Australia policy quite outside the province of argument. All other points Australia, presumably, is willing to discuss, and prepared to show herself open to conviction, if her views do not accord with those of Japan or any of the other parties to the conference. But a White Australia is the Monroe Doctrine of the southern Commonwealth, and, as such, cannot be made a subject of international debate.

Railroads and Two Masters

PLUNGING into the heart of the railroad problem in the United States, and facing actualities, one finds, in the last analysis, that successful service is the paramount point, and that finance and all other kindred complications should be contributory to that end. The railroads cannot serve two masters. In recent years "operation" has been subordinated to finance, until, today, a tremendous amount of energy, time, and ability that ought to be devoted to railroading appears to be engaged in the eventually futile effort of seeking millions of credit dollars, instead of producing earned revenue. Capital is necessary, of course, and it would be useless for anyone to try to determine the exact amount of time which it is necessary to devote to borrowing money, but it is generally conceded that more effort ought to be devoted to applying to the railroads some of the tried practices that have been found successful in every line of business, but that, in these days, are too much neglected. Keener competition, smaller profits, and more economy and efficiency, as necessary elements in successful business in the United States, are replacing the receding days of easy profits and carelessness that came with the laxness of war time. While business generally is setting its house in order for the commercial battle that is already under way, probably one of the most closely watched industries is the transportation system.

While the railroads have passed through many trying periods since the days when the financial tangles of some of them led a prominent banker to declare the resultant complications as difficult to solve as it would be to unscramble an egg, there has always been the question of economy and efficiency, in the proper meaning of those terms. Just now there appears to be a growing appreciation of the need of such measures, and numerous plans by the railroad men themselves are being talked of as possible and proper. In some cases actual economies of a drastic nature are being put into effect, notably by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An interesting forerunner of this present-day talk of economy may be found in a period about ten years ago, when Louis D. Brandeis, now a justice of the United States Supreme Court, appearing in a case in which the railroads were asking for increased rates, said that expert management could save the railroads of the country a million dollars a day. The statement caused surprise, and brought forth from the railroad men a denial of such a possibility. One spokesman for the railroads summed up the Brandeis declaration as a "grotesque vagary." Subsequent developments, however, seem to be about to prove who was right. To be sure, costs of labor, equipment, and supplies have increased since those days, but, with greater opportunities, it is pointed out that greater savings, perhaps more than a million dollars a day, will result, since the pressure of circumstances now seems to demand the most drastic and effective economy in every line of business.

What Mr. Brandeis said in 1911, as counsel for certain commercial organizations, applies not only to railroads but to business generally at all times. He then said: "If their net income is insufficient, the proper remedy is not higher rates, resulting in higher costs and lessened business, but scientific management, resulting in lower costs, in higher wages and increased business. If their credit is impaired, the proper remedy is not to apply the delusive stimulant of higher rates, but to strengthen their organizations by introducing advanced methods and eliminating questionable practices. Thus they will maintain credit by deserving it. As an alternative to the railroads' practice of combining to increase rates, we offer cooperation to reduce costs. Instead of a dangerous makeshift, we offer a constructive policy, scientific management, under which, as costs fall, wages rise." The consumer, he pointed out, should "beware of the vicious circle of ever-increasing freight rates and ever-increasing cost of living."

But today President Harding has indicated clearly that he favors lower rates. Henry Ford has said that railroad rates should come down, since all other prices are being reduced. The comment of Mr. Ford is of more than passing importance, for he has put into practice what he preaches, in his automobile business and also in his side-line railroad. This he has done, not by cutting wages, happily, but by eliminating waste of energy and unnecessary expense, and increasing business.

Just now that great harbinger of prosperity, a rich grain harvest, is pouring into the terminals in the west, and already there is report of inadequate transportation facilities to take care of it. That spells opportunity for work for the railroads, and increased revenue. If there are obstacles to the expeditious handling of this commodity, let the railroad officials see that the obstacles are removed with old-time railroad ability to render service. Let this be done if it requires them to work "far into the night," even as the farmer does, and as it behooves every one to do who appreciates the necessity of replacing the days of "easy profits" with days of honest work. In this way finances will tend to take better care of themselves, and less need for the scramble to borrow is bound to result.

The Frankness of Montana's Senator

IT is the conclusion of Thomas J. Walsh, United States Senator from Montana, publicly expressed in a speech delivered from the Democratic side of the upper house of Congress, that Rear Admiral Sims has escaped the retribution proportionate to his offense in charging the Sinn Fein with disloyalty to the cause of the United States and the Allies during the war. The Montana Senator is convinced that the public reprimand delivered by the Secretary of the Navy, followed by the informal interview with the President, failed to impress upon the offending naval officer the enormity of the offense which he committed in addressing the English-Speaking Union, and as a result of which he was recalled from leave. Senator Walsh makes it quite clear that he believes the punishment should in all cases of the kind be made to "fit the crime." Just what form of punishment he would recommend he leaves to the imagination. But, judging from his somewhat impassioned arraignment of the

offender, he regards the offense as a serious one, and no doubt he would be able to contrive some sufficient penalty. The Senator's plight is an unhappy and unfortunate one. It is disconcerting and irritating to be possessed of a desire to punish some one and to have no one to punish. It is doubly unfortunate when one impotently heaps recriminations upon one who is invulnerable, if not actually unmindful of the attack. The Montana Senator's rehearsal of the grievances of the coterie in Congress and elsewhere for whom he assumed to speak was, after all, an anticlimax.

But the important consideration, taking the remarks of the Senator at their full face value, and without any attempt to controvert a single point which he sought to make, is the unavoidable compliment he paid Admiral Sims. The Senator could not, of course, make a strong ex parte case against the Admiral without admitting that the effect of the London speech of which he complained had adversely affected the Sinn Fein cause in the United States. But a cleverer pleader might have avoided the admission, perhaps involuntarily made, that the continued apathy of the American public toward the Sinn Fein cause was due to the condition that provoked the charge, attributed to Admiral Sims, that, during the war, the revolutionary party in Ireland was pro-German, and was actively aiding the enemies of the United States. The Senator declared the Admiral had also stated that such aid had prolonged the war, that the Sinn Fein was thus responsible for the loss of American soldiers, and that it treated contemptuously the American sailors and others doing duty in Ireland, because of the part they were taking in averting a German victory. Perhaps the speaker forgot that he was addressing an audience of Americans, a body of American legislators, and that his words would be read wherever the English language is spoken. Perhaps he forgot that he was not arraigning a traitor to the flag of his country, but an officer of the American Navy who had an opportunity, in the service of his flag and the cause of the free peoples of the world, to appraise and to know the effects of just such acts on the part of the Sinn Fein and its sympathizers as he had seen fit to condemn, and for which condemnation he was willing to endure official censure.

It cannot be insisted that the people of the United States have not heeded the charges made against the Sinn Fein by Admiral Sims, neither can it be denied that what he said has had some part in strengthening the determination, individually and publicly, to refrain from espousing the cause of the Irish revolutionists. But it is not true that the attitude of the American people in this particular was changed, as the Senator declares, by the Sims utterances. There was never a time when public sentiment west of the Atlantic was with the Sinn Fein, and there never was a time when there was even a remote prospect that a declaration of such sympathy would be made. Senator Walsh flatters Admiral Sims and libels the people whom he claims to represent when he intimates that the London speech turned the tide against the Irish cause. The cause of the failure of the Sinn Fein propaganda must be sought elsewhere. It lies much deeper, and is a thing much larger than the Senator professes to believe.

A Modern Masterpiece

IN the National Gallery of British Art at Millbank, in the place of honor in the Pre-Raphaelite room, hangs "The Carpenter's Shop" by John Everett Millais, a picture that may be called, without exaggeration, a modern masterpiece. It was first exhibited at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1850, and was a commission to the young artist from a dealer, Mr. Farrar. So violent was the abuse directed at "The Carpenter's Shop" by a majority of the critics and the public that it remained in Mr. Farrar's possession for a considerable period. Finally it became the property of Mr. E. Plint, and was sold by him at Christie's in 1862. In succeeding years it passed through various hands, and ten years ago it was deposited, to the joy of art lovers, in the National Gallery of British Art, known as the Tate Gallery. The drawing for the picture also was shown, a delicate, clean-cut piece of work, akin to the beautiful illustrations Millais made in the fifties and sixties for "Good Words," "Once a Week," and so forth.

Few visitors to the Tate Gallery noticed that at the end of the description of "The Carpenter's Shop," in the catalogue, were the words, "Lent by Mrs. F. A. Beer." The inevitable happened. Recently the owner received an offer of £10,000 for "The Carpenter's Shop," from Australia. Mrs. Beer did not definitely accept the proposal. She offered the picture to the British Government for that sum, and agreed to allow an option of several weeks. The National Gallery headed the subscription list with a special grant of £1000, the National Art Collections Fund contributed £2500, private persons came forward with checks, and no doubt by the middle of July, when the option ends, the full sum will have been subscribed.

"The Carpenter's Shop" is a striking example of Millais' Pre-Raphaelite manner. It was painted when he was 19, a wonderful performance for a youth of that age. His genius flowered early. He did his finest work before he was 25, inspired by the poetical fervor of Rossetti, and the minute detail of Holman Hunt. When those influences left him, or when he drew away from them, he became the Millais of later years, a good painter, but with little of the sincerity and personality that he showed in his youth, when he produced such masterpieces as "The Carpenter's Shop," 1850; "Ophelia," 1852; "Autumn Leaves," 1856, and "The Vale of Rest," 1859. But the old splendor showed itself in "The North West Passage," 1874.

"The Carpenter's Shop" was accompanied in the catalogue by a passage from Zechariah xiii, 6, "And one shall say unto him, What are these wounds in thine hands? Then he shall answer, Those with which I was wounded in the house of my friends." The picture shows the interior of a carpenter's workshop. The boy Jesus has torn his hand on a nail. His mother kneels beside him. Joseph bends over the bench and examines the hand. John advances with a bowl of water. Assistants look on. An opening in the back of the shop shows a flock of sheep in a field, radiantly painted with great particularity.

The whole picture has an air of the utmost sincerity and reverence. It fulfills the aims of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood: to regain the naïveté and intensity of early art as it was practiced before the noonday accomplishment of Raphael.

The records state that young Millais prepared himself for painting "The Carpenter's Shop" by long and thorough discussions with his family. His father and his relations posed as models, and neither the youthful painter, nor his father, nor any of his relations dreamed of the opposition that this picture, painted so reverently and guilelessly, would call forth.

Such a subject and such painting were novelties in 1850; but it is astonishing to read that "The Carpenter's Shop" was denounced by press and public as almost a blasphemous work, which would also have been the fate of Frazer's "Golden Bough" had it been issued in 1850. Ruskin was one of the few admirers of "The Carpenter's Shop," but even he did not fully grasp its artistic and ethical significance, and neither he nor anybody else could have dreamed that, seventy-one years later, "The Carpenter's Shop" would be the chief subject of discussion at the reopening of the Tate Gallery after the great war, and of the possibility of raising £10,000 in order to retain this modern masterpiece for the edification and enjoyment of the British people.

Mr. Farrar, the dealer, paid £250 for it, and so confident was he of the picture's worth that he collected all the adverse criticisms and pasted them, in defiance, on the back of the canvas. He was a connoisseur, and saw the greatness of Millais, who, at the age of 9, won the silver medal of the Society of Arts, and at 11 was admitted to the Royal Academy schools. His "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru," now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, was painted when he was 16, but, competent as that work is, it does not compare with "The Carpenter's Shop," painted under the magical influence of Rossetti and Holman Hunt. Millais worked wonderfully in a team; not so well alone.

Editorial Notes

REPORTS from Manila declare that Maj.-Gen Leonard Wood is looking more kindly on the proposition to make him Governor-General of the Philippines than he did when it was first made to him, in the United States. General Wood is not a Caesar, but nevertheless he may refuse a high position in government thrice, no doubt, if he likes, and yet eventually conclude to accept it. Anyway, it will be much better to have him look with favor upon the governor-generalship after such a thorough study of the jurisdiction as he is now making, than it would be to have him accept it in ignorance of the islands and come to regret his decision later. He will know the Philippines fairly well by the time he has finished his present tour, and this latest report indicates that the familiarity which he is acquiring is not of that proverbial sort that breeds contempt.

THE action of a Bayonne, New Jersey, landlord in lowering his rent charges five dollars a month, because many of his tenants are out of work, sets an excellent example for those who let houses or apartments in other cities and states. This gentleman evidently believes that he can subsist on a profit not to exceed the 12½ per cent which some expert statisticians have called fair. It requires a clear estimate of what constitutes fair play, and a desire to apply that knowledge, to do such a thing when other property owners insist on getting their 30 or 40 per cent "pound of flesh" in the shape of rent, without the slightest apparent justification.

TO ILLUSTRATE just one possibility of the proposed world disarmament, the cost of a single warship may be taken as a comparative object lesson. Some of the more moderate sized of these fighting machines cost \$25,000,000 each, and are obsolete and useless in a few years, if not as soon as they are completed. Twenty-five million dollars would provide 5000 houses worth \$5000 each, and these houses would last many years longer than a warship, and would be a source of profit and well-being for the people, and of no annual expense to the government. Hasten the day when every government official and voter shall appreciate the meaning of these facts!

SIR FREDERICK KENYON, as president of the Hellenic Society, speaking at Burlington House, in London, pleaded for new laws for old things, in other words, for some improvement in the methods of finding and keeping antiquities. It was a necessity that some arrangement should be arrived at in improvement on the proposed measures of the Treaty of Sévres, whereby the excavating country would receive only the leanings of the local museum. It is worthy of note that a compromise made in Egypt has worked well. There the Cairo Museum reserved the right of first choice, but the treasures were equally divided, as to value, between Egypt and the excavating country.

IT is evidently not what you say but how you say it that matters in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain, in what has been called a really forceful speech, said that England was in the vanguard of all Labor legislation; he added, however, that systematizing and speeding up of work was necessary at the present time in order to compete with other nations. The House appears to have taken this calmly, but when Viscountess Astor, M. P., suggested that "we are not working as hard as we might in England" a storm of disapproval was aroused on the Labor benches. It is not the first time, by any manner of means, that the first woman member has shown that she is fearless in putting her points.

REDUCTIONS in freight rates on apples from California eastward are encouraging, but reductions in rates on coal would be of far more economic value. With all due respect to the fine western apples, cheaper coal is far more necessary to consumers than apples, especially when they can be raised so successfully in the east, and by people who obviously cannot "raise" coal. As a matter of fact they are raised to such an extent that carloads of them are allowed to rot on the ground each year, yet other carloads cross the continent, while grain elevators close for lack of cars.